

and practice

EDDIE: Hey, Polly. What are you up to this weekend?

POLLY: Hey, Eddie. Maria and I are going to the Ecodesign Parade. Would you like to come with us?

EDDIE: Oh, sorry, but I definitely don't know what this is!

POLLY: No? How come? Everyone is talking about it!

EDDIE: Oh, but I am very busy with the school parade.

POLLY: I know, and this is the reason why we are going there.

EDDIE: Yeah?

POLLY: The purpose of this parade is to show everybody the importance of recycling clothes and how we can get them.

EDDIE: Oh, I got it! You girls are always very smart. So let's go there to get some ideas for our event!

POLLY: Yeah! But we also want to learn more about this new trend.



d practice

 **MARIA:** It's Saturday afternoon and we're here doing nothing... what a waste of time!

PHILLIP: Yeah... I'm bored!

MARIA: We should do something nice, something fun... but what?!

ISABELLE: Hey, I have an idea. Why don't we go to the movies?

PHILLIP: Oh, no. It's too expensive and I don't have any money.

MARIA: How about renting a movie instead?

ISABELLE: I'm in.

PHILLIP: All right. But don't forget I hate romantic movies. They are very silly.

MARIA: That's OK. We can watch a horror movie.

PHILLIP: No way. Horror movies are so scary... I don't like them.

ISABELLE: What about a musical? I love musicals.

PHILLIP: Are you kidding? Musicals are boring!

MARIA: So, why don't we watch a comedy?

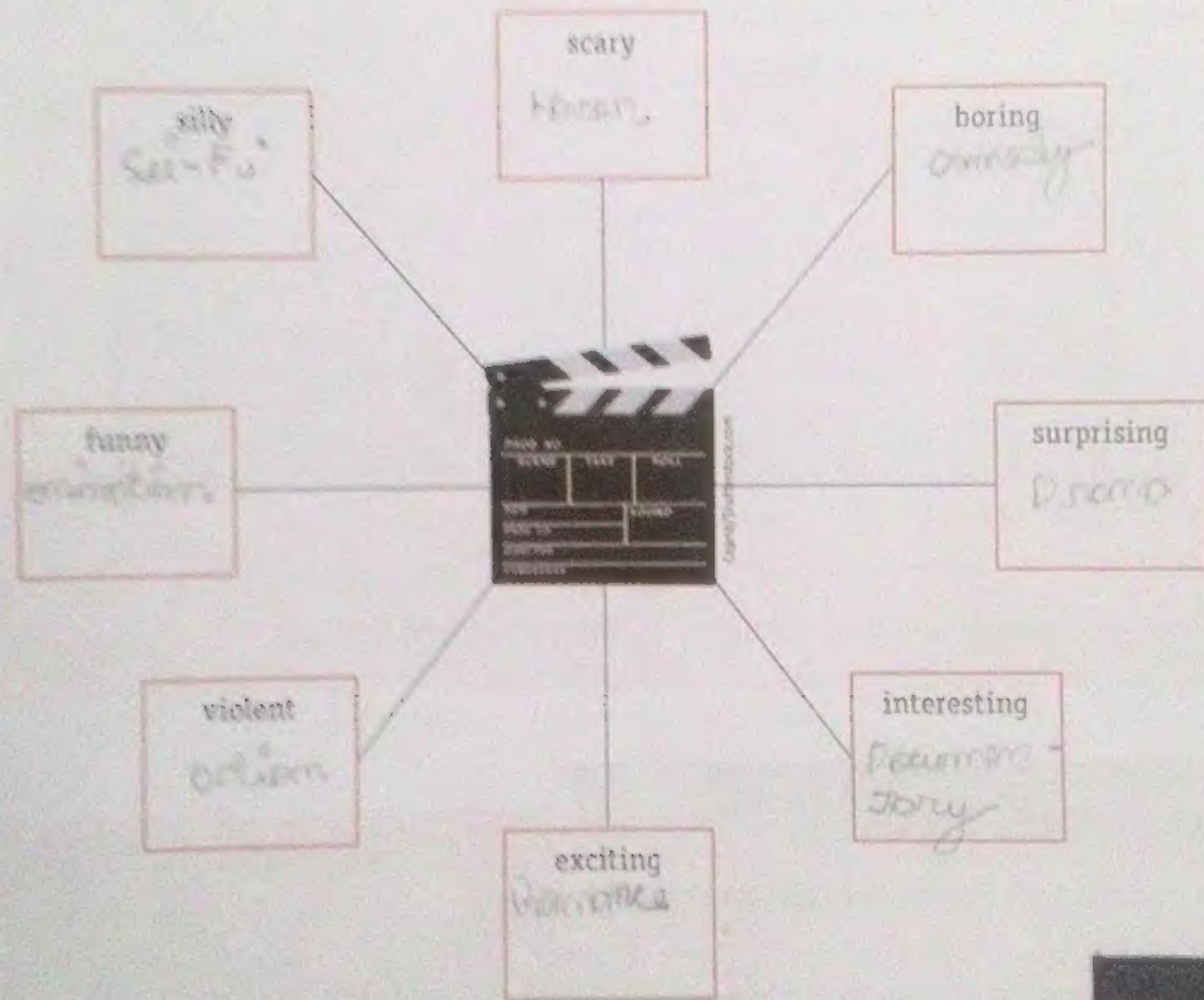
ISABELLE: Yeah! Why not?

PHILLIP: OK. That sounds good.

ISABELLE: Great! Let's run to the video store before Phillip changes his mind.

Find kinds of movies in the puzzle below. Then, put them into the bubble that represents you know about this kind of movie.

h	o	u	l	l	o	m	a	l	l	l	o	n	t	s	y	m	t	r	c
h	o	u	l	l	o	m	a	l	l	l	o	n	t	s	y	m	t	r	c
h	o	u	l	l	o	m	a	l	l	l	o	n	t	s	y	m	t	r	c
h	o	u	l	l	o	m	a	l	l	l	o	n	t	s	y	m	t	r	c
h	o	u	l	l	o	m	a	l	l	l	o	n	t	s	y	m	t	r	c



Talk to your classmates about what you think.



I think dramas are very silly.
I think adventure movies are very surprising.
but sometimes they are violent.
I think comedies are funny and exciting.



LET'S LEARN

Let's learn about the language!

Making invitations

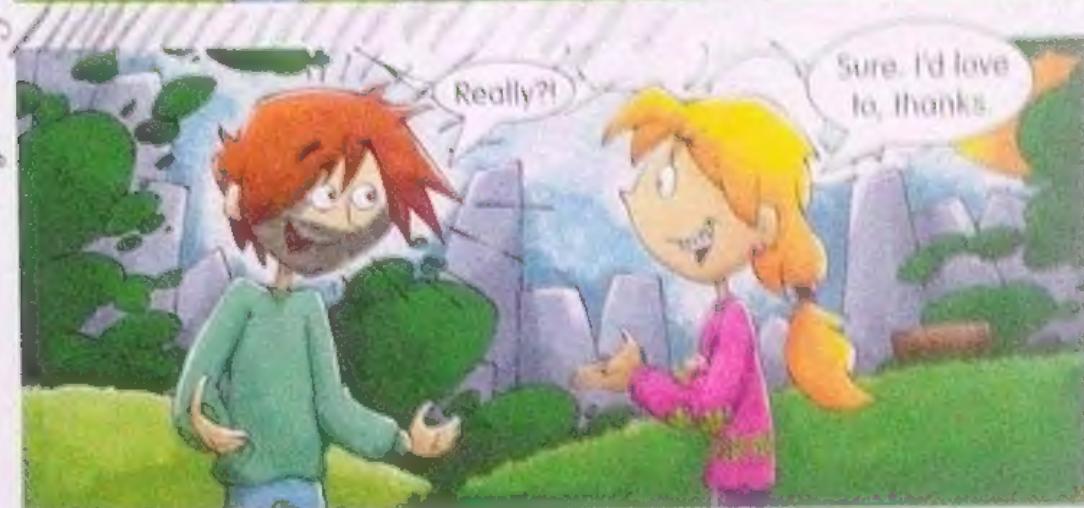
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lalan VLOS,



How about going to the movies?

Why don't we go the movies?

Wanna go to the movies tonight?

Would you like to go to the movies with me?

Say yes

Sure. What time?

What a great idea, thanks.

That's very kind of you, thanks.

I'd love to, thanks.

Say no

I'm sorry, I can't. Maybe we can do it some other time.

Well, I'd love to, but I have to study tonight.

I'm really sorry, but I already have plans for tonight.

1. Invite a classmate to...

- a) go to the movies tonight.
- b) have a sandwich after class.
- c) go to a party on the weekend.
- d) go out on Friday night.

Check it out!

1. Write the names of the characters of the dialog.
 - a) _____ invites Eddie to go to the parade.
 - b) _____ doesn't know about the Ecodesign Parade.
 - c) _____ is organizing the school parade.
 - d) _____ explains the importance of the Ecodesign Parade.
2. Why does Eddie say he doesn't know about the Ecodesign Parade?
 Because he is busy. Because he is not interested.

Let's learn about words!

1. Use the vocabulary from the box to complete the sentences.

green sweater turquoise vest white sneakers white T-shirt
brown sandals purple pants white blouse
pink thongs red dress brown shoes blue jeans
pink skirt beige hat violet jacket



- a) Melissa is wearing a _____ and _____.
- b) Clarisse is wearing _____, a _____, a _____, and _____.
- c) Sean is wearing a _____ and a _____.
- d) Lisa is wearing a _____, a _____, a _____, and _____.

2. Put the correct letter in each space and find out the names of the clothing items.



D R E S S



S H O E S



R A I N C O A T



G L O V E S



B E L T



H A T



S N E A K E R S



T H O N K S



H A T



J E A N S



S A N D A L S



P A N T S



S O C K S

23 25 17 18 23



S N E A K E R

23 26 22 19 27 22 21



S C A F F

23 17 19 21 14

128



S K I R T

23 18 33 21 27



V E S T

30 22 23 27



S H I R T

23 24 33 21 27



J A C K E T

32 19 17 18 22 27



S H O R T S

23 24 25 21 27 23



B O O T S

15 25 25 27 23



T - S H I R T

27 23 24 33 21 27



T I E

27 33 22



C O A T

17 25 19 27

Let's learn about the language

1. Match the opposites.

a) big	g) strong
b) beautiful	h) hot
c) fast	i) new
d) safe	j) cheap
e) clean	k) heavy
f) good	l) short

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> dangerous
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> dirty
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> expensive
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> weak
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> slow
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> small

<input type="checkbox"/> long
<input type="checkbox"/> bad
<input type="checkbox"/> ugly
<input type="checkbox"/> old
<input type="checkbox"/> cold
<input type="checkbox"/> light

Comparative forms

Comparative forms



Cameron's dress is **shorter** than Laura's dress.
Laura's dress is **longer**.



Longer THAN



Isac's sneakers are **bigger** than Jordi's.
Jordi's sneakers are **smaller**.



Than



Mark's coat is **heavier** than Cristiano's coat.
Cristiano's coat is **lighter**.



Paula's skirt is **more expensive** than Renata's skirt.
Renata's skirt is **cheaper**.



At home

1. Answer the questions.

a) What is he wearing?



b) What is she wearing?



c) What is he wearing?



d) What is she wearing?



e) What is she wearing?



f) And you? What are you wearing?

7. Complete the spaces in the dialog below.

TOURIST: Excuse me. I'm lost.

Can you please tell me how to get to the drugstore?

BOY: Well, let me see...

Go down Yesterday Street until you get to Help Street. Then you turn right and go straight on that street for half a block. It's on your left.

between the bookstore and the newsstand. You can't miss it!

TOURIST: OK. I think I got it. Thank you very much.

BOY: No problem.

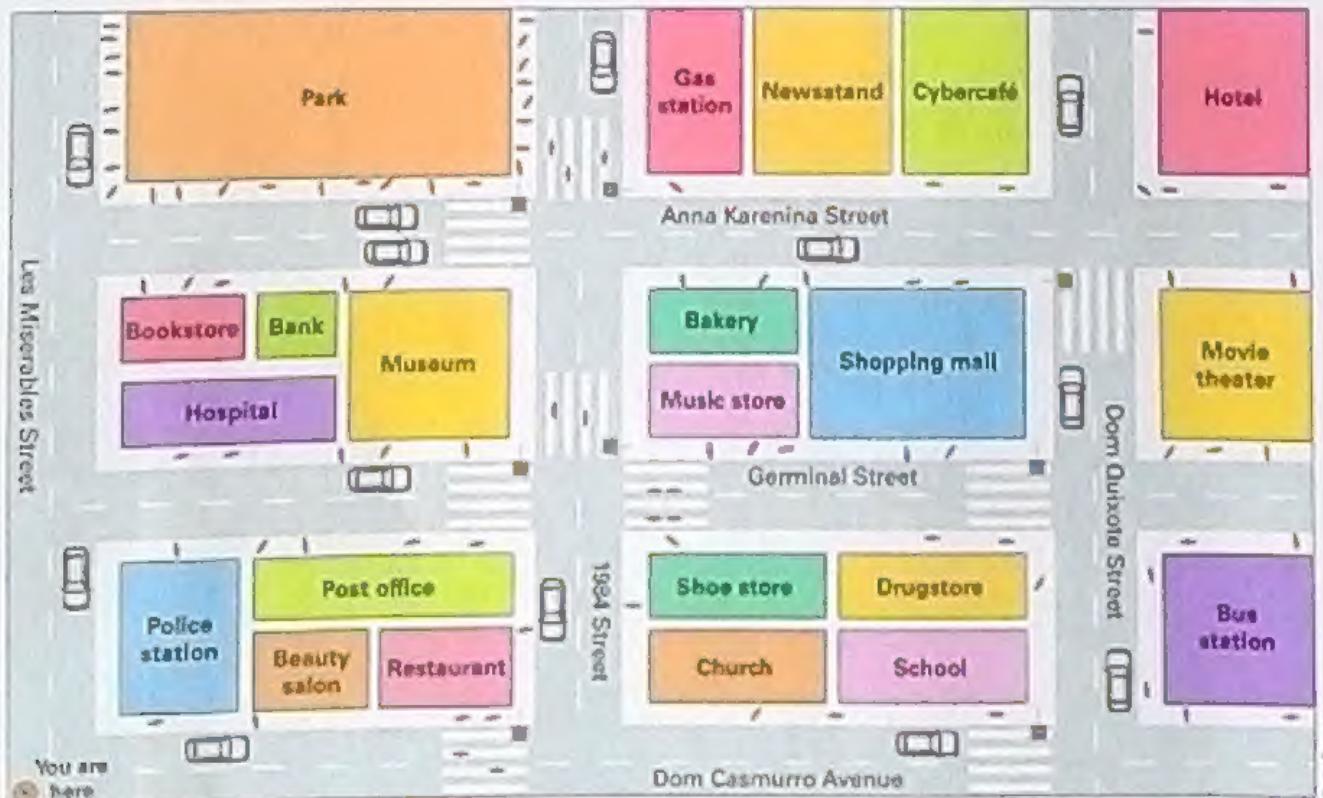
Os alunos podem usar o diálogo acima como modelo. Instrua-os a invertar os papéis para praticar as duas situações, pedir informações e dar as direções.

8. Use the map below to role play the following situation with a partner.

ANSWER
ORALLY

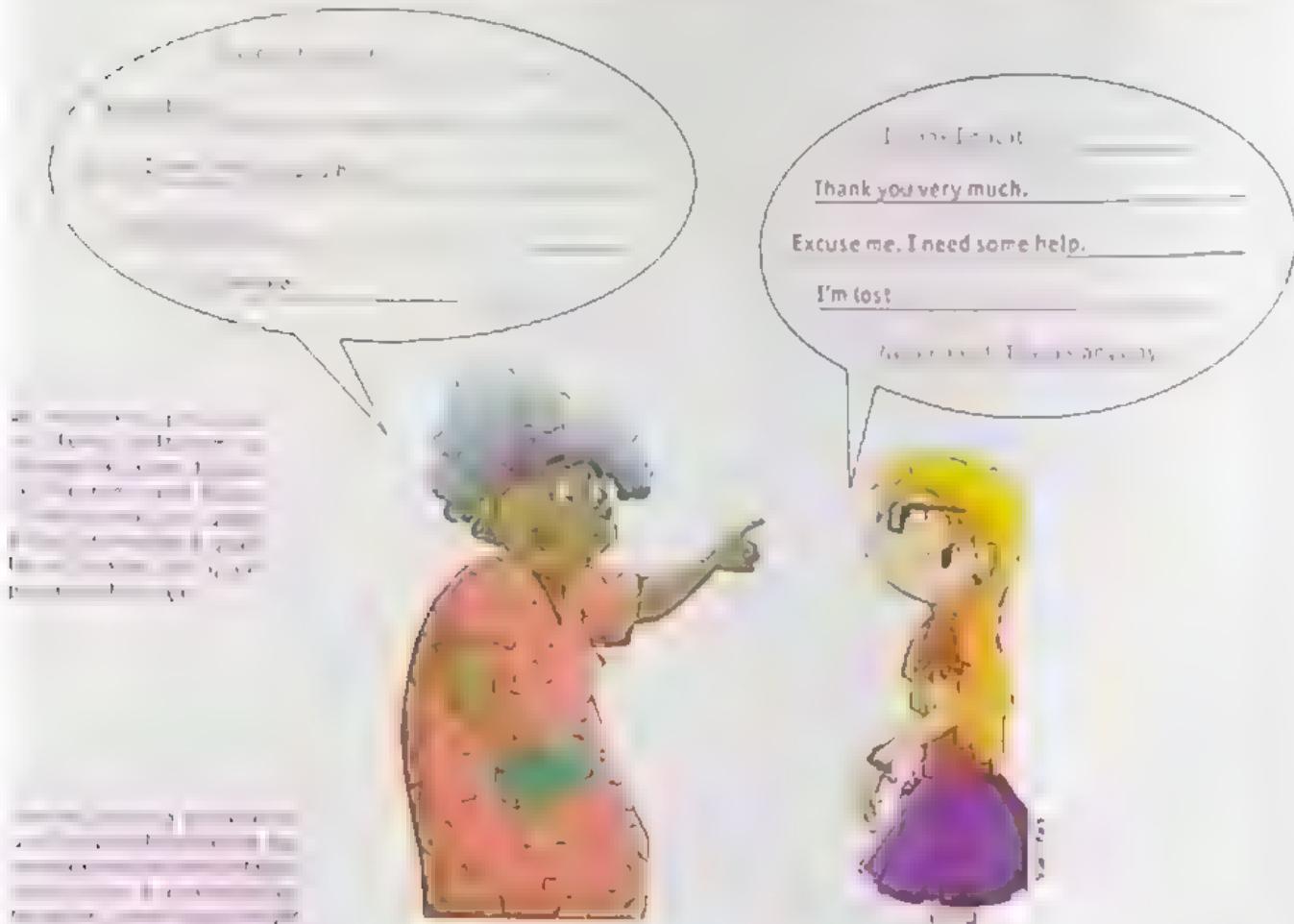
A: You are a tourist and you are lost. Ask information on how to get to one of these places: the hotel, the museum, the shopping mall or the bank.

B: You are a passer-by. Give directions to the tourist.



6. Who uses these expressions: the person who's asking for information, or the one who's giving directions?

You can't miss it. I think I got it. Thank you very much. No problem.
Excuse me. I need some help. Sorry, I don't live around here.
You're welcome. Let me see... I'm lost. Never mind. Thanks anyway.



Could you please give me directions?

I need to go to the museum. Could you please give me directions?
What's the way to the hospital, please?
Can you tell me how to get to the bank?
How do I get to the hotel?
Go straight on _ Ave.
Go straight on _ St for half a block.
Go down _ St for three blocks.
Go down _ Street until you get to (the traffic lights / the post office / _ St).
Walk _ blocks.
Cross the street.
Turn right. / Turn left.
Turn right / left at the traffic lights.
It's on your right / left.

It's on Winter St, next to the shoe store.

5. Practice with a friend.

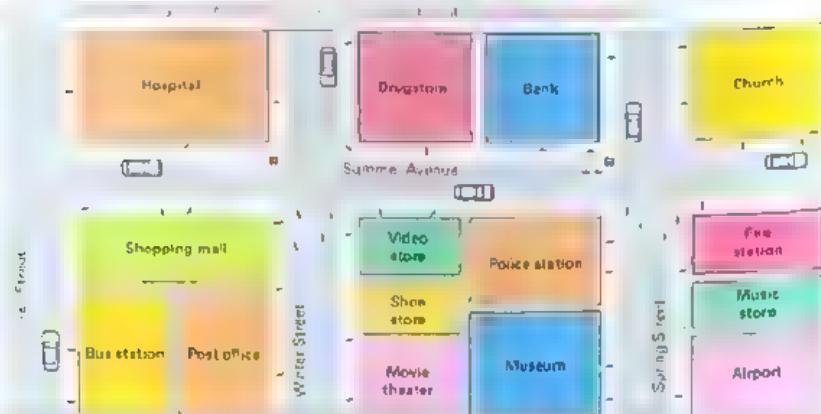
ANSWER
ORALLY



11

2. Observe the map and practice the questions about it.

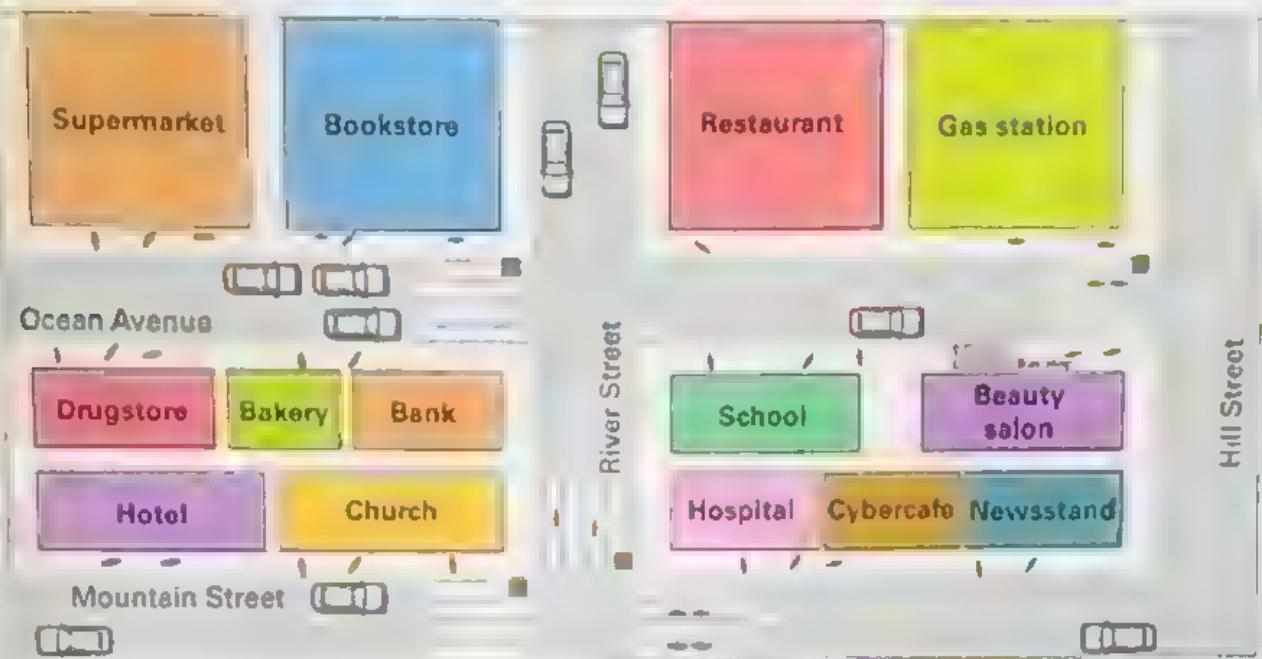
ANSWER
ORALLY



Let's learn about the language!

Where is the bakery?

Aproveite para apresentar aos alunos as abreviações das ruas.



The supermarket is on Ocean Avenue.

The bakery is between the drugstore and the bank.

The restaurant is across from the school.

The bus stop is in front of the beauty salon.

The newsstand is at the end of Mountain Street.

The church is on the corner of Mountain St and River St.

The gas station is next to the restaurant.

1. Look at the map again. Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false ones.

a) The hotel is next to the school.

Possível resposta: The hotel is next to the church.

Incentive os alunos a corrigir as frases falsas. Aceite outras respostas, além das que foram sugeridas, desde que estejam de acordo com o mapa.

b) The bookstore is on the corner of Ocean Ave and River St.

c) The cybercafé is on Hill St.

The cybercafé is on Mountain Street.

d) The hospital is between the school and the bank.

Possível resposta: The hospital is on the corner of River St and Mountain St.

e) The drugstore is across from the supermarket.

f) The gas station is in front of the beauty salon.

g) The gas station is at the end of Ocean Ave.

Improve your vocabulary

1. What do we see in the streets? Can you name the pictures below?

c traffic lights

a sidewalk

f crosswalk

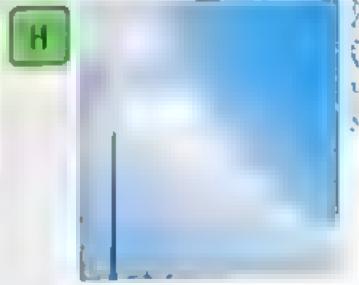
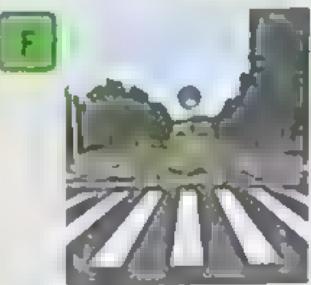
h lamppost

d trash can

b fire hydrant

e mailbox

g traffic cone



2. Do you know what the signals and signs below mean? Match the meanings to the pictures.

escribir, explicar, o señalar a diferencia entre signo (señal) e sign (placa de tránsito)

a walk

b no bicycle

c school crossing zone

d yellow light

e bus stop

f no parking

g red light

h crosswalk

i green light

j hospital

k don't walk

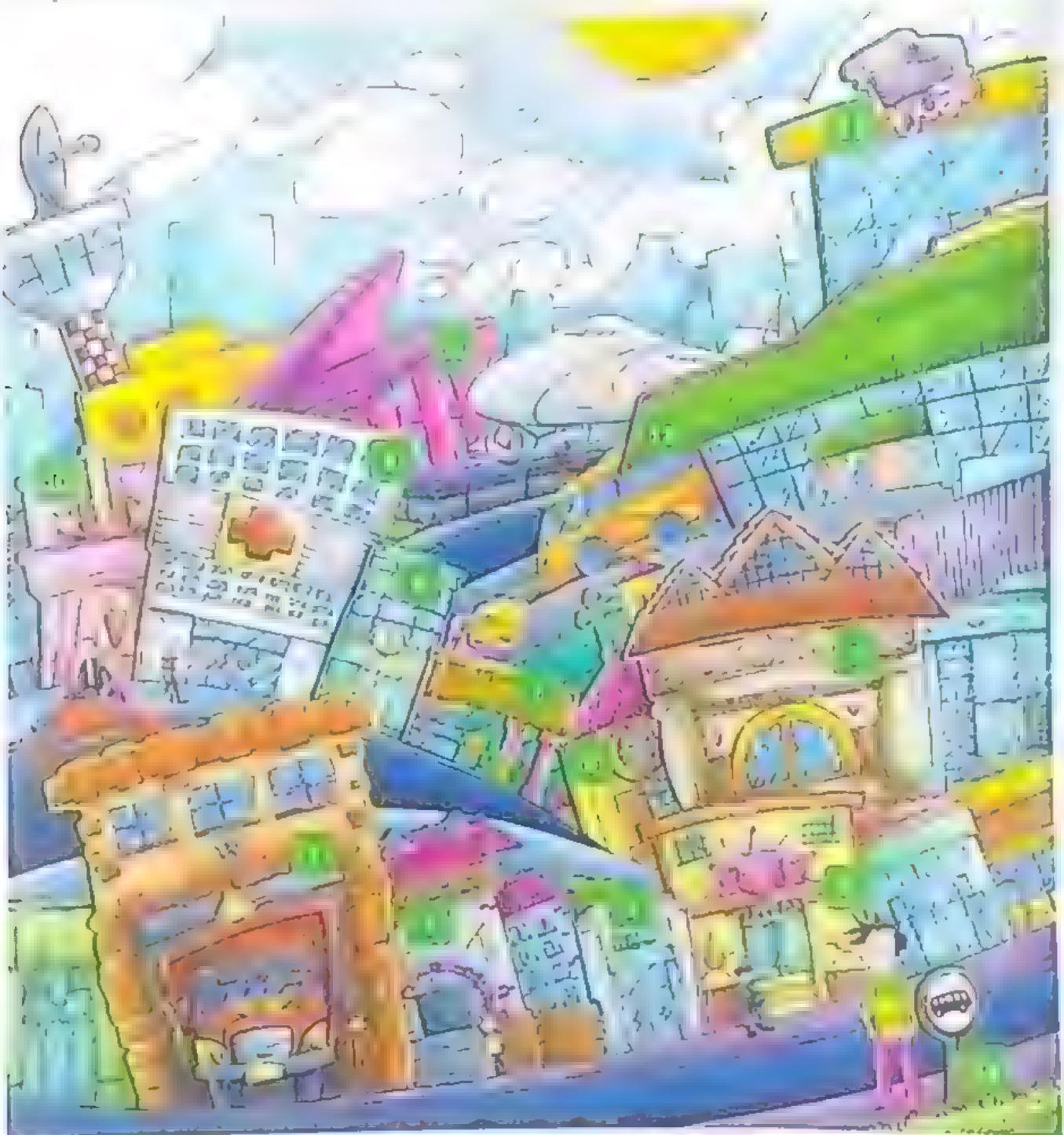
l stop



It's time. Start today.

W around the city

Match the pictures with their names.



- school
- hospital
- police station
- fire station
- gas station
- airport

- 12** bus station
- 14** bus stop
- 5** museum
- 6** church
- 10** hotel
- 11** supermarket

- bookstore
- drugstore

2. Complete the crossword using the hints below.

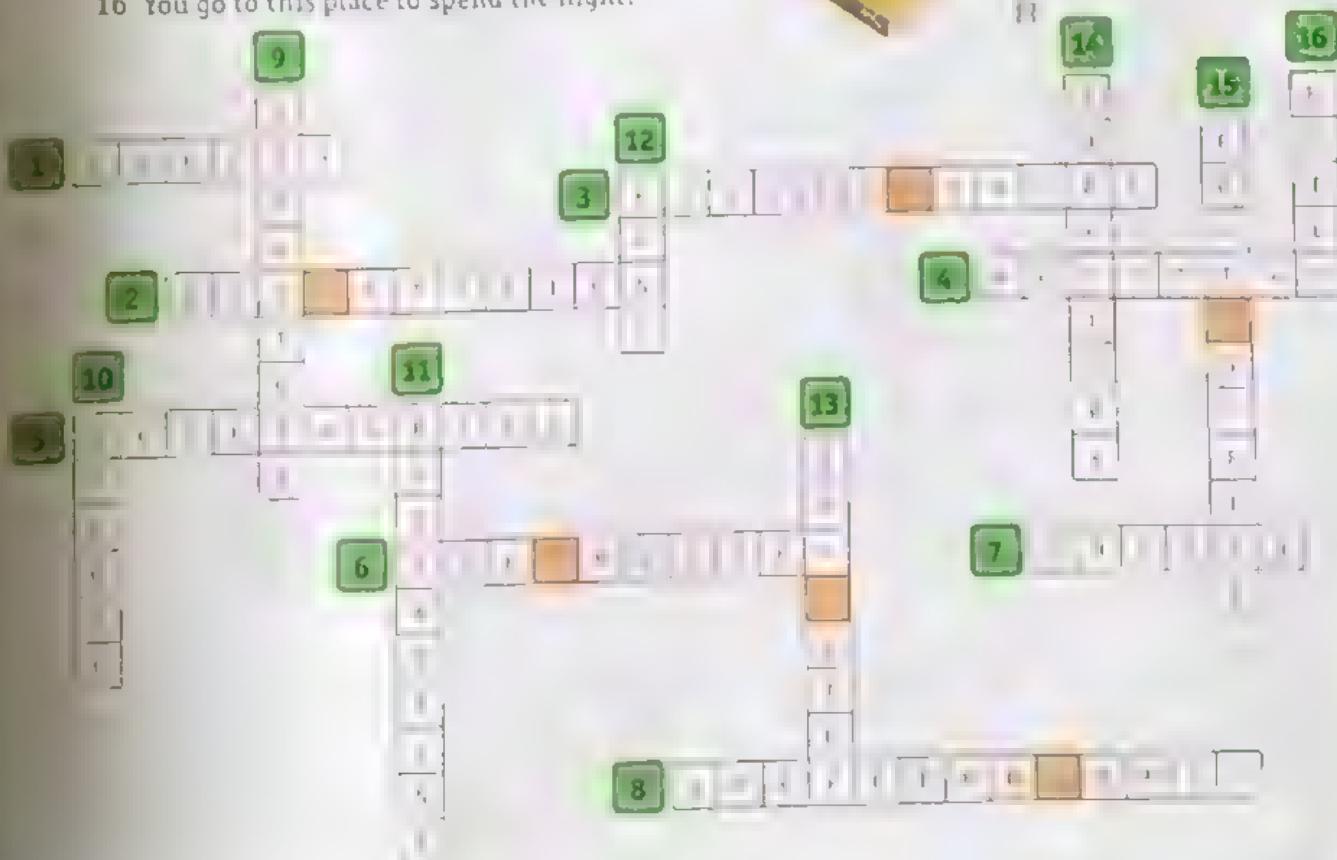
ACROSS →

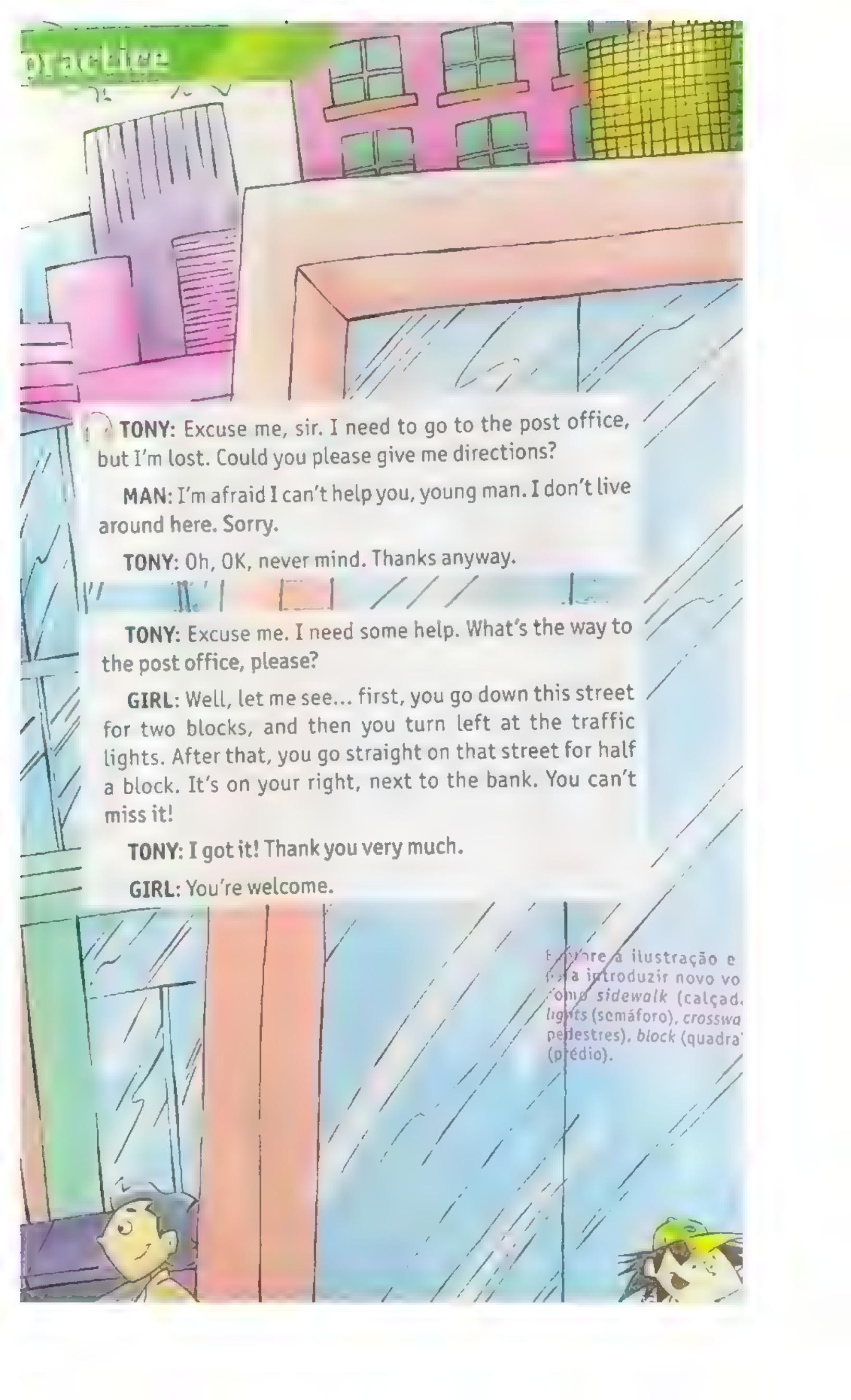
- 1 You go to this place to buy some bread and cakes.
- 2 You go to this place to put gas in your car.
- 3 You go to this place to have your hair cut or to receive treatment in your face or body.
- 4 You go to this place when you are ill.
- 5 You go to this place to buy food and other products for your house.
- 6 You go to this place to watch a movie.
- 7 You go to this place to pray.
- 8 You can go to this place to buy clothes, shoes, CDs etc. or to walk around with your friends.



Down ↓

- 9 You go to this place to buy medicine.
- 10 You go to this place to study.
- 11 You go to this place to have a meal.
- 12 You go to this place to get some money.
- 13 You wait for the bus in this place.
- 14 You go to this place to buy a book.
- 15 You go to this place to send letters.
- 16 You go to this place to spend the night.





TONY: Excuse me, sir. I need to go to the post office, but I'm lost. Could you please give me directions?

MAN: I'm afraid I can't help you, young man. I don't live around here. Sorry.

TONY: Oh, OK, never mind. Thanks anyway.

TONY: Excuse me. I need some help. What's the way to the post office, please?

GIRL: Well, let me see... first, you go down this street for two blocks, and then you turn left at the traffic lights. After that, you go straight on that street for half a block. It's on your right, next to the bank. You can't miss it!

TONY: I got it! Thank you very much.

GIRL: You're welcome.

Explore a ilustração e
tente a introduzir novo vocabulário: sidewalk (calçada), traffic lights (semáforo), crosswalk (passagem de pedestres), block (quadra) e building (prédio).

Let's learn about the language!

Months and dates

Chame a atenção para os números para o fato de que, em números ordinais compostos, somente o último número é escrito com o seu número ordinal.

In Brazil, Valentine's Day is celebrated in June.

In the United States, it is celebrated on February 14th.

1. Match the sentences to the pictures and, after that, write down the months of the year.

- a) Mother's Day is on the second Sunday of May.
- b) New Year's Day is celebrated in January.
- c) Christmas Eve is on December 24th.
- d) Father's Day is on the second Sunday of August.*
- e) Carnival is normally celebrated in February.
- f) In the United States, Thanksgiving is in November.
- g) Women's Day is in March.
- h) The American Independence Day is on July 4th.
- i) Easter is celebrated in April.
- j) June Festival is in June.
- k) The Brazilian Independence Day is on September 7th.
- l) Children's Day is in October.

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

*Nos Estados Unidos e na Inglaterra, comemora-se o Dia dos Pais no terceiro domingo de Junho.



Days of the week

8. Listen and repeat. Faça com que os alunos percebam que os dias da semana não sempre são escritos com letra inicial maiúscula.

Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday

9. Write down the days of the week.

DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Tuesday

Friday

Sunday

DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Monday

Wednesday

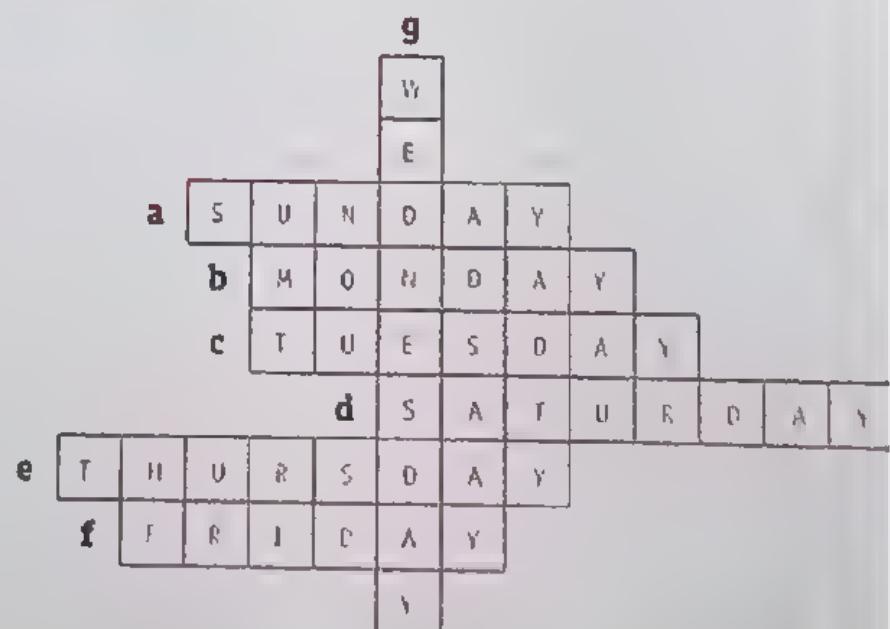
Saturday

DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Thursday

10. Complete the crossword puzzle.

- The first day of the week.
- The second day of the week.
- The day after Monday.
- The last day of the week.
- The day before Friday.
- The sixth day of the week.
- The fourth day of the week.



5. Look at the calendar and write the days of the week for the numbers below.

Fri. → first, eighth, fifteenth, twenty-second, twenty-ninth.

Mon. → fourth, eleventh, eighteenth, twenty-fifth.

Wed. → sixth, thirteenth, twentieth, twenty-seventh.

Sat. → second, ninth, sixteenth, twenty-third, thirtieth.

Tues. → fifth, twelfth, nineteenth, twenty-sixth.

Sun. → third, tenth, seventeenth, twenty-fourth, thirty-first.

Thurs. → seventh, fourteenth, twenty-first, twenty-eighth.

6. Complete the spaces with the appropriate number.

first, second, third,	fourth	fifth	sixth
seventh	eighth	ninth	tenth
eleventh	twelfth	thirteenth	fourteenth
fifteenth	sixteenth	seventeenth	eighteenth
nineteenth	twentieth	twenty-first	twenty-second
twenty-third	twenty-fourth	twenty-fifth	twenty-sixth
twenty-seventh	Twenty-eighth	Twenty-ninth	thirtieth
thirty-first	Faça com que os alunos relembram que, a partir do número 21, assim como na escrita de números naturais, os ordinais também são escritos com hifen.		

7. Match the two columns.

- a) 40th
- b) 41st
- c) 50th
- d) 52nd
- e) 60th
- f) 63rd
- g) 70th
- h) 74th
- i) 75th
- j) 80th
- k) 86th
- l) 87th
- m) 90th
- n) 98th
- o) 99th
- p) 100th

- c) fiftieth
- f) sixty-third
- i) eighty-seventh
- a) fortieth
- h) seventy-fourth
- b) forty-first
- p) one hundredth
- d) fifty-second
- k) eighty-sixth
- g) seventieth
- n) ninety-eighth
- l) seventy-fifth
- e) sixtieth
- j) eightieth
- o) ninety-ninth
- m) ninetieth

Tricky

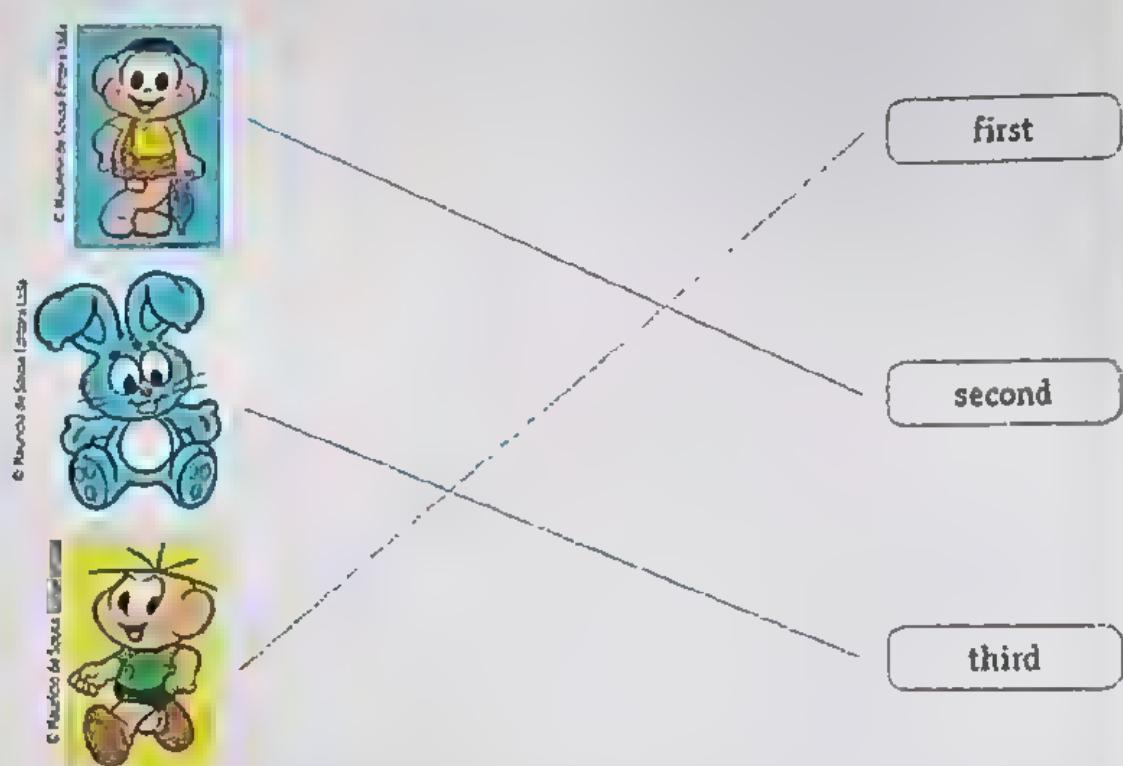
Tricky
Splat!

Ordinal numbers

An ordinal number represents the numerical position of an object or person, for example, first, third, fourth etc.

In the comic strip, Jimmy Five is the 1st, Smudge is the 2nd and Samson is the 3rd.

2. Match the character to the correct ordinal number.



3. Put the ordinal numbers in order. Write them down.

fourth third first second

first, second, third, fourth

4. Listen to the CD and observe the calendar with the ordinal numbers.



Check it out!

1. Match the pictures to the sentences.

A



C



B



c We have to call everybody.

b I'm making a cake.

a I have to buy some soda and napkins.

Pergunte aos alunos o que normalmente compram para fazer uma festa, se se lembram do guardanapo, das velas do bolo, de balões de festa, entre outros elementos que compõem uma festa de aniversário. Se julgar necessário, mostre-lhes a importância de planejar e anotar antecipadamente o que irão precisar para a festa para que não se esqueçam.

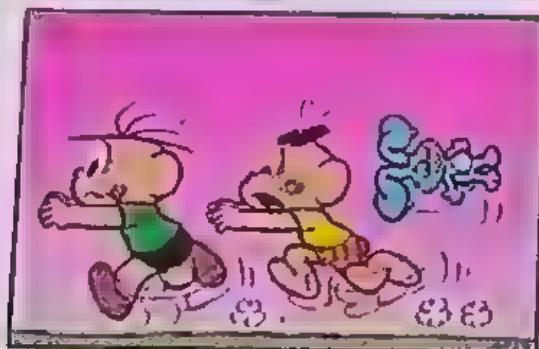
2. Match the sentences with the same meaning.

- a) How is everything?
- b) I'm in a hurry because of Isabelle's party.
- c) Hurry up!
- d) Don't be late!
- e) Don't worry, everything's gonna be all right.

- c** Don't take a long time to do something.
- d** Be on time.
- b** I'm very busy due to something special.
- e** Don't be anxious.
- a** How are you doing?

Let's learn about words!

1. Observe the comic strip.



Coscoço, de Mauricio de Sousa. Extraído do site: <www.monica.com.br/ingles/index.htm>, Acesso em: 31 ago. 2009 (tirinha nº 156).

Listen and practice

1 TONY: Hello, Maria, how's everything?

MARIA: Not bad, Tony. I'm in a hurry because of Isabelle's party.

TONY: Oh, but isn't it next Saturday, November 7th?

MARIA: No, don't you remember? It is on Friday, October 29th.

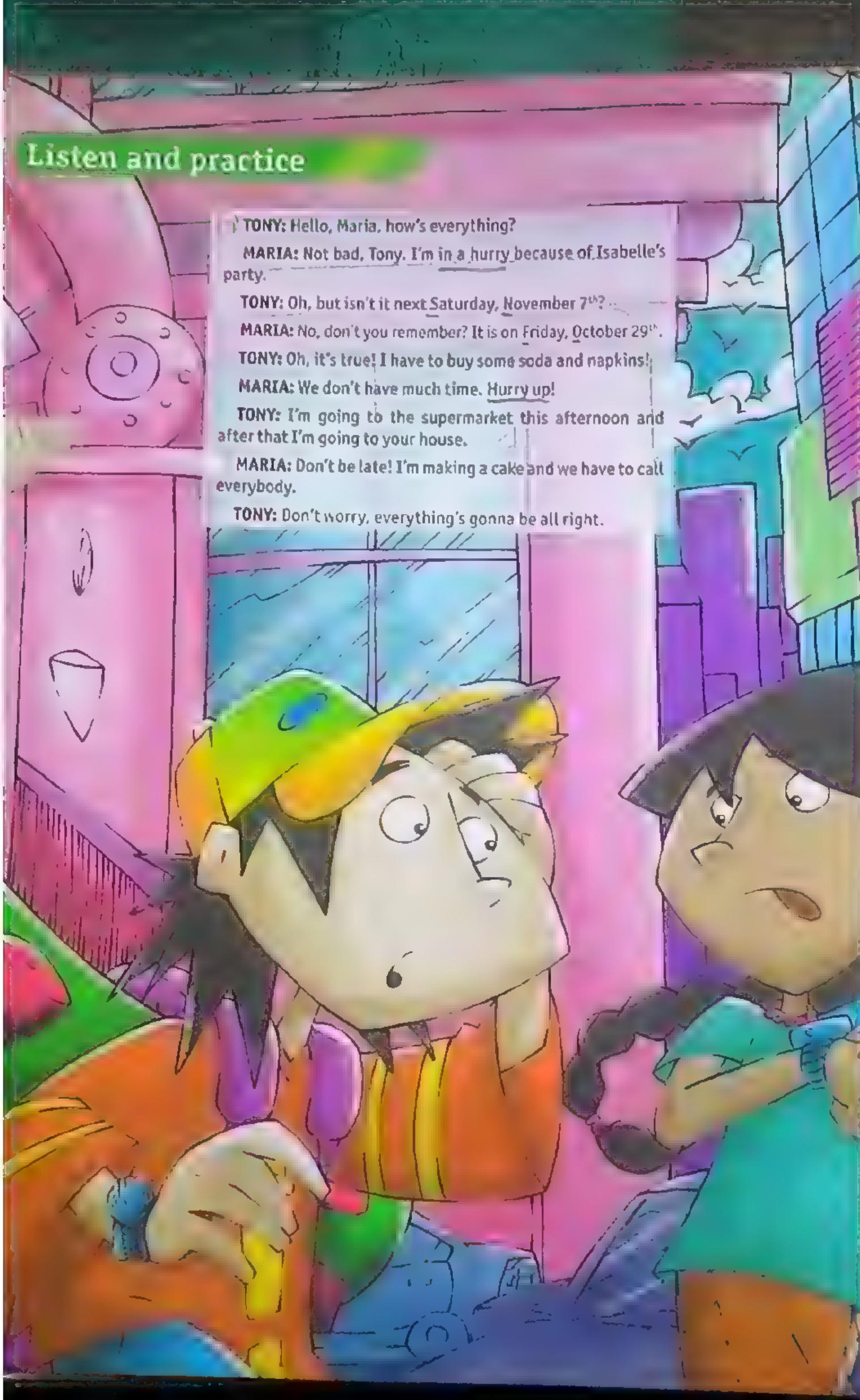
TONY: Oh, it's true! I have to buy some soda and napkins.

MARIA: We don't have much time. Hurry up!

TONY: I'm going to the supermarket this afternoon and after that I'm going to your house.

MARIA: Don't be late! I'm making a cake and we have to call everybody.

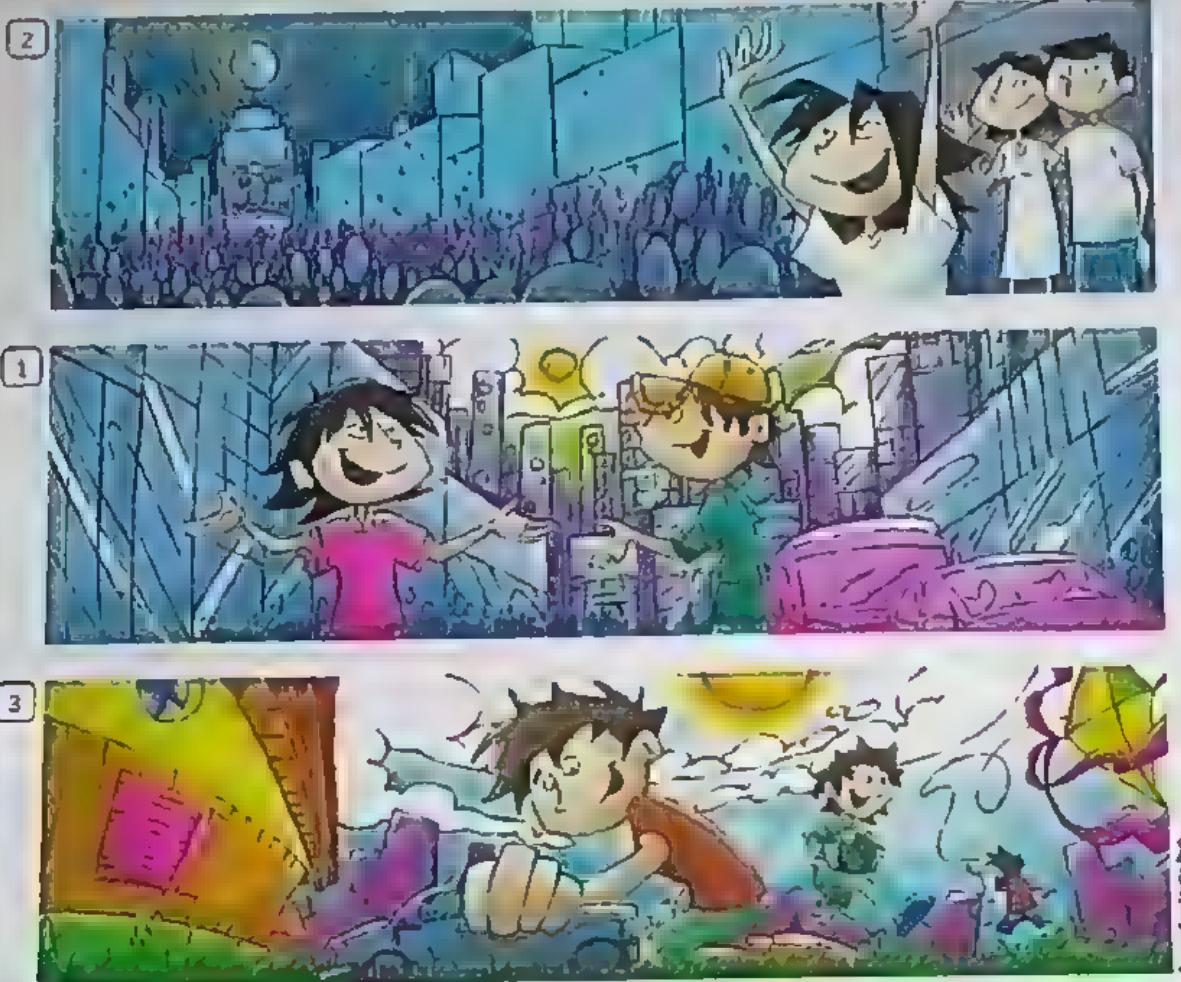
TONY: Don't worry, everything's gonna be all right.





Let's listen!

1. Listen to the CD and number the pictures according to the order you hear.



2. Listen to the dialog again and complete the gaps.

MICHAEL: Hello, Jane, what's new?

JANE: Hey, Mike, I'm really excited about the holidays.

MICHAEL: Really? What are you planning to do?

JANE: At Christmas, I plan to stay home with my family. But, on December 31st, I intend to celebrate New Year's Eve in Times Square.

MICHAEL: Oh, that sounds really nice!

JANE: How about you? What are your plans?

MICHAEL: My plans for this Sunday are to go to my grandma's house in Los Angeles and meet my cousins. I'm staying there until January 5th.

JANE: Oh, cool! I'm not as lucky as you are. I don't have many cousins.

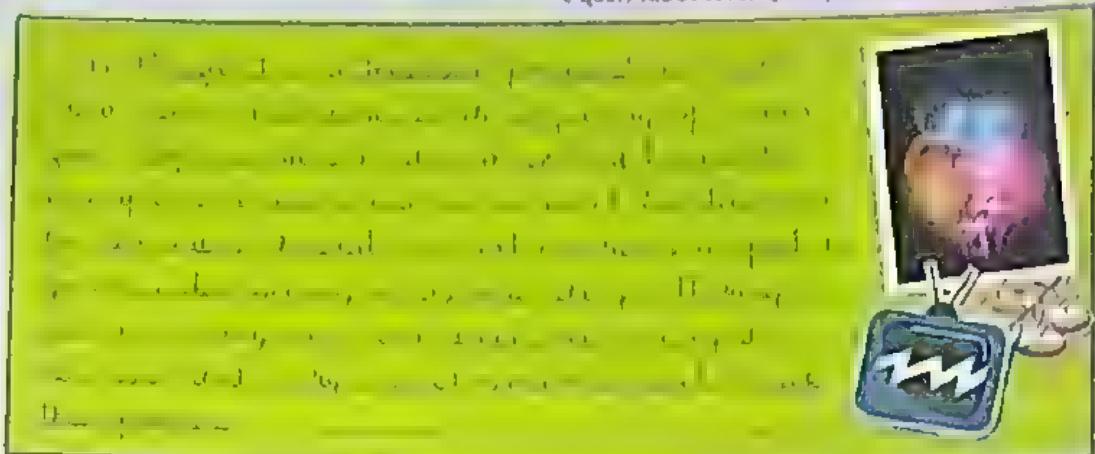
MICHAEL: Yeah, I like them very much. We play all the time.

JANE: And... how many days are you staying there?

MICHAEL: Just two weeks because Dad has to be here to work.

Let's read!

Oriente os alunos a lerem o texto abaixo. Após a leitura, converse com eles sobre as informações contidas no texto. Pergunte-lhes se eles concordam com o fato de que manter uma promessa do ano-novo é difícil, se normalmente fazem essa tipo de promessa e quais são as resoluções que tomaram para esse ano.



It's the first day of the new year. I'm making a list of my New Year's resolutions. I want to eat less food in order to lose weight. I also want to go on a diet. I want to be more organized, to start doing sports and to learn another foreign language. I also want to break my word. But I want this year to be different. I want to be more organized, to start doing sports and to lose some weight. I also want to learn another foreign language.

1. Read the text and find the expressions that mean the same as the ones below.

- a) Decisions you make on the first day of a new year New Year's resolutions
- b) A lot of different types of things all sorts of things
- c) To eat less food in order to lose weight to go on a diet
- d) Lots of people a great number of people
- e) Go back on their word break their promises

2. Read these New Year's resolutions and complete the chart.



I promise the same things every year, but I always break my word. But I want this year to be different. I want to be more organized, to start doing sports and to lose some weight. I also want to learn another foreign language.

Susie



This year I promise to help my mother clean the house, study more Math and Biology and pay more attention in class. I also want to read more books and watch less television.

Caroline



I know that I have to take care of my health and lose some weight. This year, I want to go on a diet and play sports at least three times a week. My wife complains that I never do anything at home, so I promise to watch less TV and help her with the housework.

Bryan



My mom and dad always say that I need to behave in a more responsible way. So, this year, I promise to study a lot before my tests, be more organized and play less video game. Also, I want to pay more attention to the teachers at school.

Bob

Após o término da atividade, pergunte aos alunos quem eles acham que fará o que está prometendo e quem eles acham que não. Incentive-os a justificarem suas respostas oralmente.

Christmas



Birthday party



Easter



Thanksgiving



2. Put the correct title.

Easter Thanksgiving Christmas Eve

Christmas Eve

In some cultures, when people celebrate the night Jesus Christ was born, they go to church at midnight on December 24th, and, after the mass, they go home to be with their family, waiting for Santa Claus, his reindeers and the elves (Santa's helpers) to bring them some presents that symbolize the gifts from the Three Wise Men to Jesus.

Thanksgiving

This is a very important North American festival. In the United States, it happens in the fourth Thursday of November. This celebration is a "thank you" for the good things in the past year. The first Thanksgiving festival, in 1621, was a reunion to celebrate the good harvest. Nowadays, people get together on this day and eat turkey, corn and pumpkin pies.

Easter

This is when Christians celebrate Jesus' death and his resurrection. This celebration is always on Sunday, after Lent. Today, in some cultures, many people give chocolate eggs to their families and friends to represent new life.

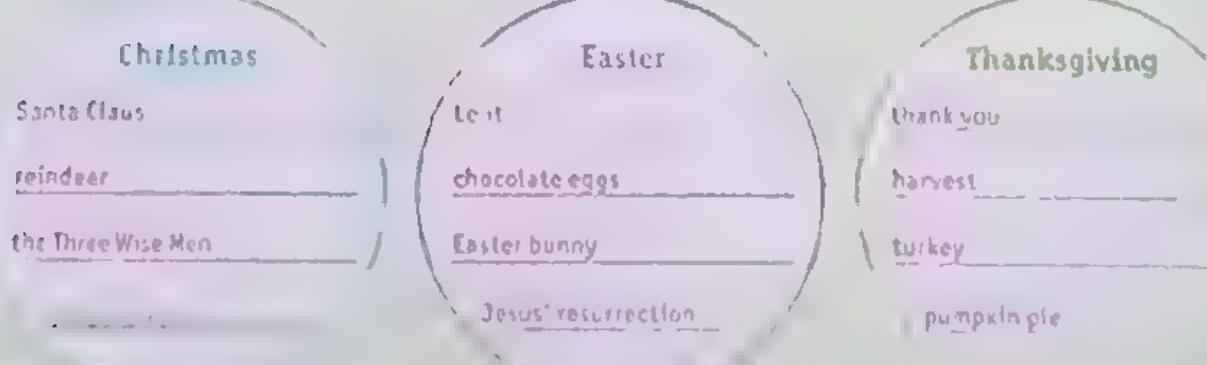
Mass: missa.

Harvest: colheita.

Lent: quaresma

3. Complete the spaces with the appropriate vocabulary.

thank you	Easter bunny
Santa Claus	the Three Wise Men
Lent	turkey
harvest	Jesus' resurrection
chocolate eggs	Jesus' birth
reindeer	pumpkin pie



The sounds of the language

1. Listen and repeat.

/θ/
Math
both
thanks
thin

/t/
mat
boat
tanks
tin

Esta atividade tem por objetivo contrastar os sons /θ/, como em *Math*, e /t/, como em *mat*. Toque o CD uma vez para que os alunos ouçam e repitam as oito palavras listadas. Em seguida, identifique a diferença entre os sons. Em seguida, toque o CD uma vez mais para que eles façam a segunda leitura. Se necessário, pause o CD após cada palavra para que elas treinem tempo de realizar o exercício.

2. Listen to the CD and circle the word you hear.



tree



bat



tent



boot



fourth



Math

(three)

(3)

bath



tenth

(10th)

booth



fort



mat

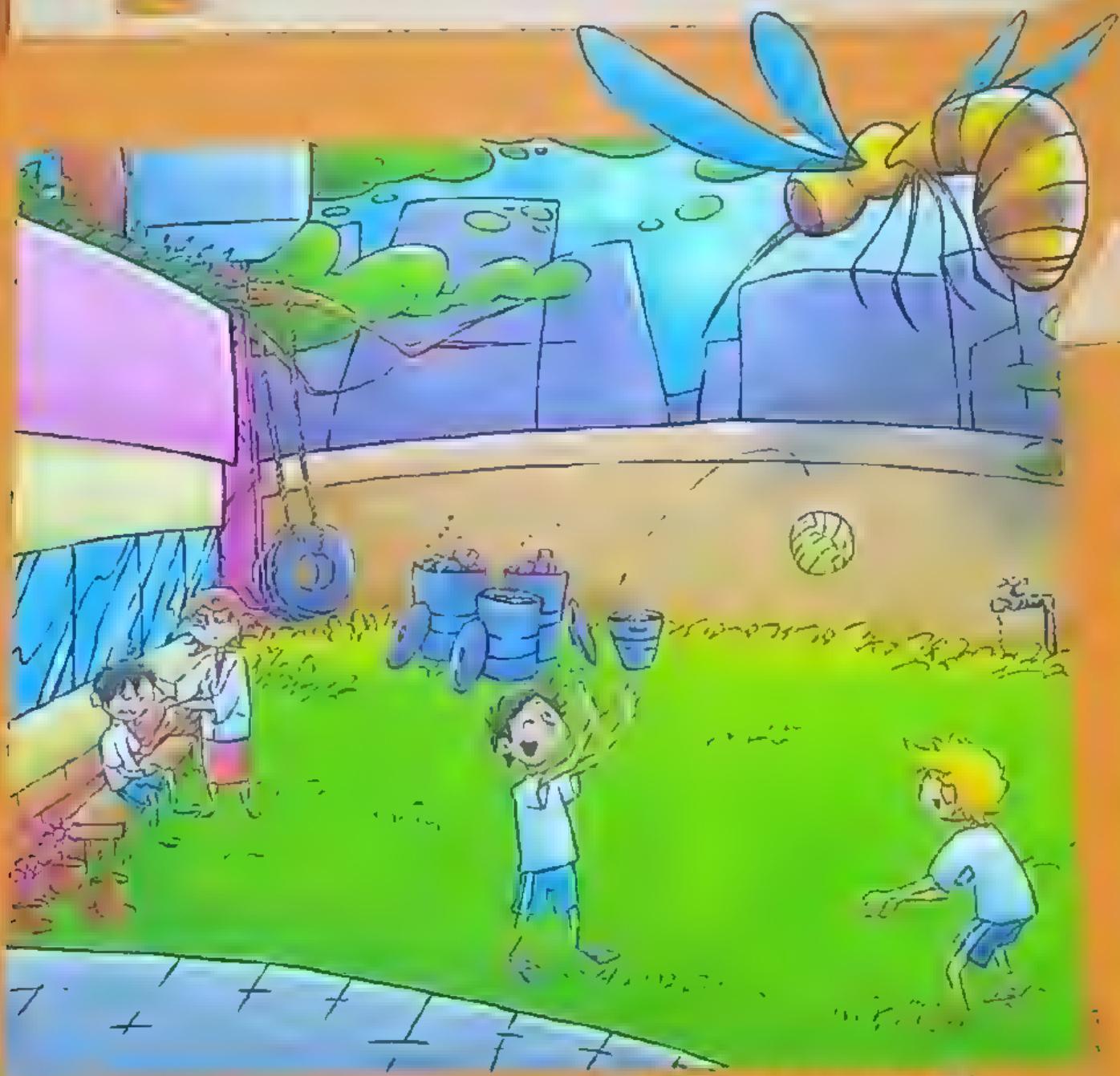


Don't forget!

Você aprendeu...

- os nomes dos dias da semana e os meses;
- a falar e a escrever os números ordinais;
- a falar e a escrever as datas comemorativas;
- a usar as preposições *in*, *on* e *at*.

What's the matter?

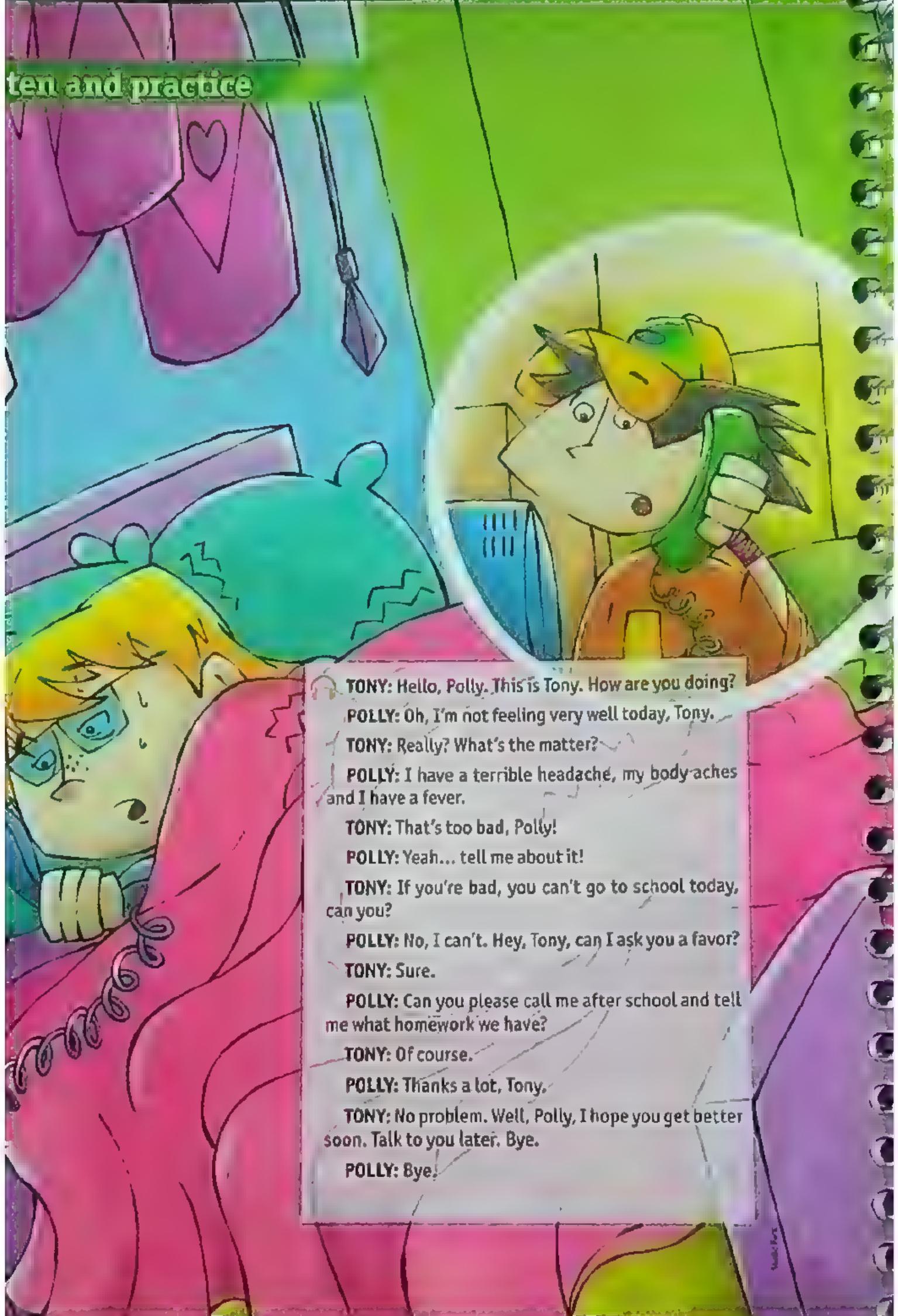


Let's get started!

Veja no Manual do Professor comentários e respostas das questões propostas nesta seção.

- a) Em sua opinião, o que está acontecendo com a criança que está sentada?
- b) Você sabe quais são os sintomas da dengue?
- c) O que deve ser feito para prevenir a dengue?
- d) Circule no desenho os lugares onde você acha que a larva do mosquito da dengue pode se reproduzir.

ten and practice



TONY: Hello, Polly. This is Tony. How are you doing?

POLLY: Oh, I'm not feeling very well today, Tony.

TONY: Really? What's the matter?

POLLY: I have a terrible headache, my body aches and I have a fever.

TONY: That's too bad, Polly!

POLLY: Yeah... tell me about it!

TONY: If you're bad, you can't go to school today, can you?

POLLY: No, I can't. Hey, Tony, can I ask you a favor?

TONY: Sure.

POLLY: Can you please call me after school and tell me what homework we have?

TONY: Of course.

POLLY: Thanks a lot, Tony.

TONY: No problem. Well, Polly, I hope you get better soon. Talk to you later. Bye.

POLLY: Bye.

Check it out!

Las siguientes expresiones se utilizan en el diálogo

1. Who uses these expressions? Write T for Tony or P for Polly.

- a) P Tell me about it!
- b) T What's the matter?
- c) T I hope you get better soon.
- d) P I'm not feeling very well today.
- e) T That's too bad!
- f) P Can I ask you a favor?
- g) P I have a terrible headache, my body aches and I have a fever.
- h) T If you're bad, you can't go to school today, can you?
- i) P Can you please call me after school and tell me what homework we have?



2. Match the sentences with the same meaning.

- a) How are you doing?
- b) I'm not feeling very well today.
- c) What's the matter?
- d) That's too bad.
- e) Can I ask you a favor?
- f) Sure.
- g) Thanks a lot, Tony.
- h) No problem.

- b) I'm not OK.
- d) I'm sorry.
- c) Can you do something for me?
- h) You're welcome.
- f) Of course.
- c) What's the problem?
- g) How are you?
- i) I appreciate this.

3. Put the sentences in order.

- 2) Polly says she is sick.
- 1) Tony calls Polly.
- 3) Tony asks if Polly is going to school.
- 4) Polly asks Tony about the homework.

4. Match the sentences.

- a) If your body aches,
- b) If you are sick,
- c) If you have a fever,

- a) you need to rest.
- b) you have to take a painkiller.
- c) your body temperature is over 37°C.

5. Match the sentences above to these pictures.



2. When are these celebrations? Try to match the celebrations to the dates. After that, talk to a classmate.*



- a) World Environment Day
- b) Indian Day
- c) National Book Day
- d) Soccer Day
- e) National Language Day
- f) Flag Day
- g) Tree Day
- h) World Water Day

- g) September 21st
- a) June 5th
- e) May 21st
- c) October 29th
- b) April 19th
- d) July 19th
- h) March 22nd
- f) November 19th

I think World Environment Day is on...

Yeah, I think you're right.

Well, I think it's on...

Ao término da atividade, converse com os alunos sobre as comemorações mencionadas. Pergunte-lhes se elas sabem dessas datas comemorativas e se elas se lembram de outras parecidas com estas.

Prepositions of time

Explique aos alunos que usamos *on* *Christmas Day* (no dia de Natal), mas *at* *Christmastime* (na época do Natal). Se julgar necessário, diga-lhes que, no inglês americano, usa-se *on the weekend*, ao passo que no inglês britânico usa-se *at the weekend*.

IN	ON	AT
In January	on Monday	at Christmas
In March	on Tuesday	at Easter
In October	on June 6 th	
In 2010	on April 25 th	
In 1998	on New Year's Day	
	on Christmas Day	
	on Christmas Eve	
	on the weekend	

*Explique aos alunos que, com exceção do *World Environment Day* (Dia Mundial do Meio Ambiente) e do *World Water Day* (Dia Mundial da Água), celebrados mundialmente, as datas comemorativas apresentadas aqui (Dia do Índio, Dia Nacional do Livro, Dia de Futebol, Dia da Língua Nacional, Dia da Bandeira e Dia da Árvore) são referentes ao calendário brasileiro.

3. Complete the spaces using *in*, *on* or *at*.

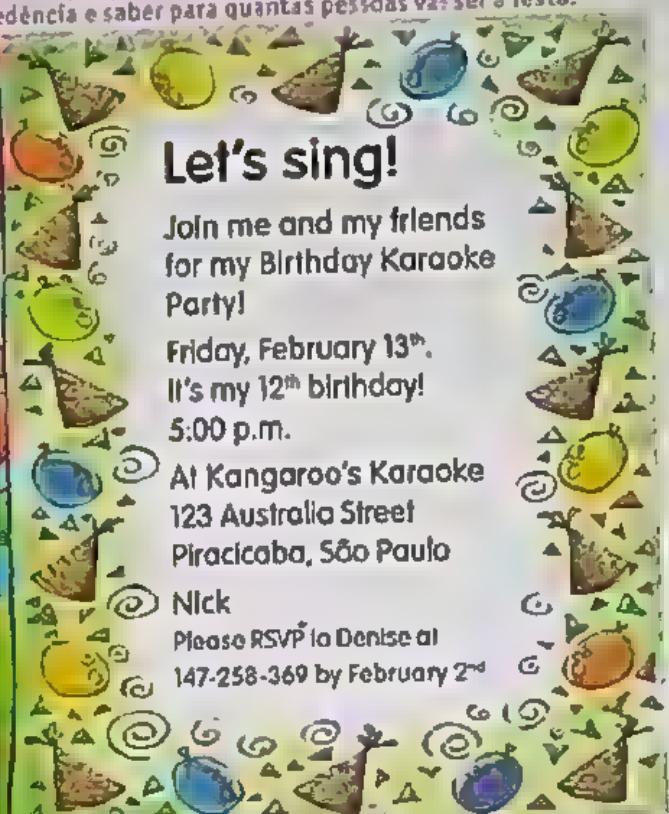
- a) at Easter
- b) in February
- c) on Saturday
- d) in 2006
- e) on New Year's Eve
- f) on June 27th
- g) in November
- h) at Christmas
- i) in December
- j) on the weekend

4. Complete the sentences using *in*, *on* or *at*.

- a) My birthday is in July.
- b) I have music classes on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
- c) I like to go to the movies on the weekend.
- d) Labor Day is on May 1st.
- e) Goodbye! See you on Friday.
- f) The party is on July 16th.
- g) My brother's birthday is in August.
- h) At Christmas, we usually visit my grandparents.

5. Have a look at this birthday invitation.

Se julgar necessário, questione os alunos sobre o motivo de ter uma data para se confirmar presença em uma festa, ou seja, diga a eles que devemos confirmá-la porque a pessoa que nos convida precisa se programar com antecedência e saber para quantas pessoas vai ser a festa.

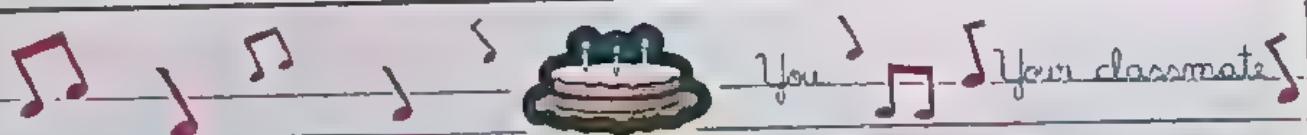


6. Answer the questions about the birthday invitation.

- Whose party is that? Nick's.
- Where is the party? The party is at Kangaroo's Karaoke.
- When is it? It is on February 13th.
- How old is Nick? He is 11.
- Why is February 2nd mentioned? Because people have to confirm their presence until that day.

7. Write about yourself answering the questions below. After that, interview a classmate.

Resposta pessoal.



- When is your birthday?
- What's your favorite Christmas food?
- Can you sing Happy Birthday?
- What's your favorite holiday?
- What's your favorite day of the week?
- What day of the week don't you like?
- What holiday don't you like?

At home

1. Find the ordinal numbers in the puzzle below and write them down.

N	I	N	E	T	Y	E	I	G	H	T	H	L	E	T
Y	R	S	A	I	G	H	F	S	V	T	E	N	I	W
T	H	I	R	T	Y	F	O	U	R	T	H	R	G	E
W	S	X	X	H	K	G	R	T	L	I	O	U	H	N
E	A	T	E	I	R	C	T	H	J	P	M	R	T	T
L	D	Y	A	R	E	N	Y	G	R	N	N	T	Y	Y
F	E	S	T	D	E	D	N	C	S	A	C	B	F	S
T	F	E	L	K	T	H	I	V	N	O	N	D	I	I
H	L	V	G	X	Y	F	N	N	W	O	F	T	F	X
D	A	E	K	F	I	F	T	Y	F	I	R	S	T	T
X	M	N	N	C	K	E	H	D	S	I	J	K	H	H
I	S	T	W	X	E	N	V	H	I	A	E	T	Y	S
O	U	H	R	S	T	B	I	A	V	R	D	W	E	U
F	T	S	E	V	E	N	T	Y	S	E	C	O	N	D

3rd third

12th twelfth

26th twenty-sixth

34th thirty-fourth

49th forty-ninth

51st fifty-first

67th sixty-seventh

72nd seventy-second

85th eighty-fifth

98th ninety-eighth

2. Answer the questions.

a) When is your birthday?

Resposta pessoal.

b) When is your best friend's birthday?

Resposta pessoal.

c) When is International Women's Day?

International Women's Day is on March 8th.

d) When is April Fool's Day?

April Fool's Day is on April 1st.

3. Choose the best options to complete these sentences.

a) My mother's birthday is in on at August 5th.

b) I was born in on at 2003.

c) I have Physical Education classes in on at Tuesdays and Thursdays.

d) We eat a lot of chocolate in on at Easter.

e) Labor Day in Brazil is in on at May, but in the US it is in on at September.

f) People usually stay with their families in on at Christmas.

g) I always go to my grandparents' house in on at Christmas Day.

h) I don't have classes in on at the weekend.

Who promises to...	Susie	Caroline	Bryan	Bob
a) be more organized?
b) study more?
c) pay more attention in school?
d) watch less TV?
e) read more books?
f) do sports?
g) help with the housework?
h) play less video game?
i) lose weight?
j) learn a foreign language?

3. What are your New Year's resolutions for this year?



Improve your vocabulary

What is your favorite celebration?

1. Use the words from the box to name the pictures.

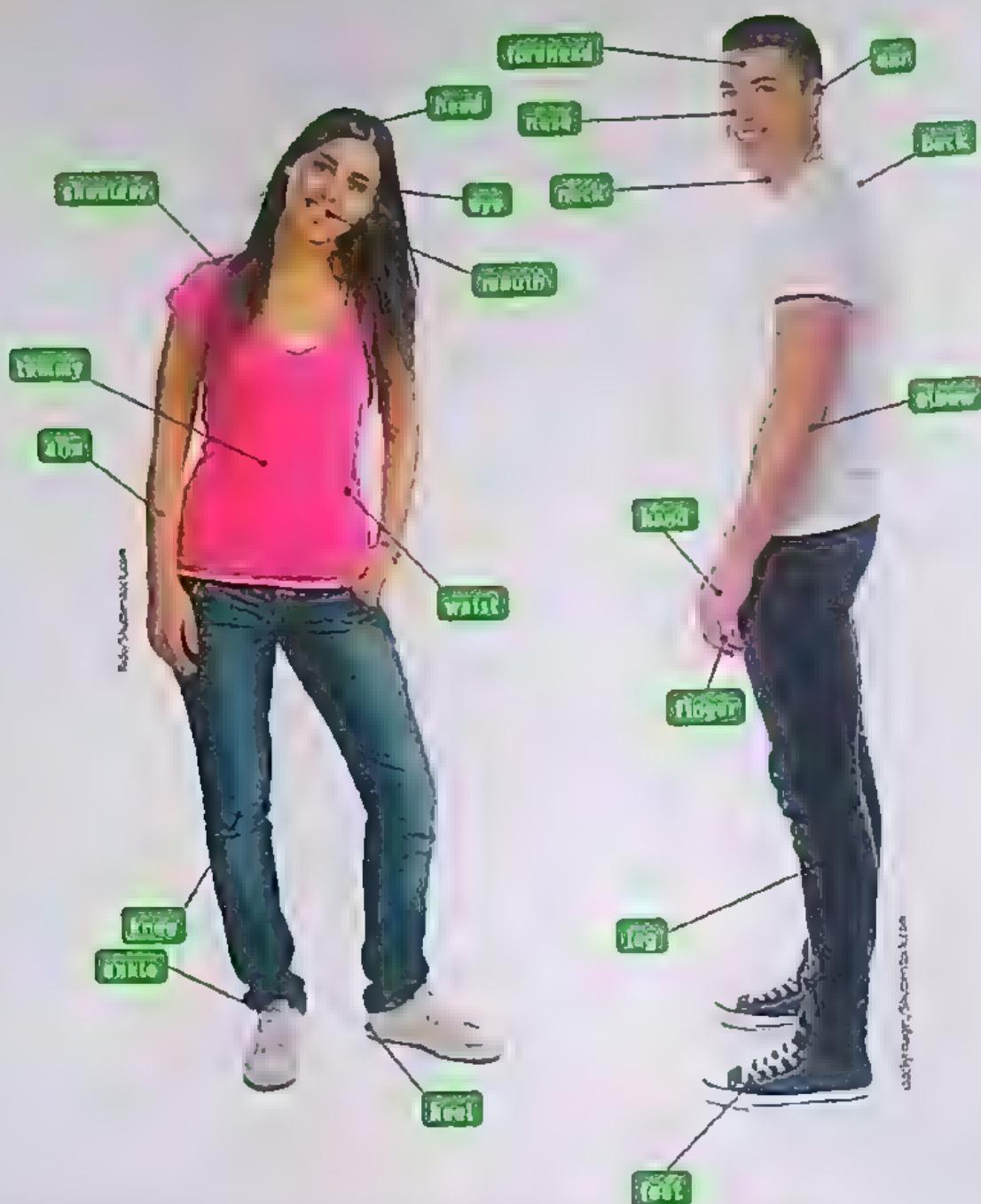
turkey	birthday card	presents	chocolate egg	Christmas tree
Happy New Year!	Santa Claus	Easter bunny	birthday cake	pumpkin pie
reindeers	fireworks	Happy birthday!	Merry Christmas!	elves



*Converse com os alunos sobre suas datas comemorativas favoritas. Pergunte-lhes quais das celebrações apresentadas aqui são as que eles gostam mais e por quê. Se necessário, explique-lhes que a celebração do Dia de Ação de Graças (Thanksgiving) não faz parte da nossa cultura. Após o término da atividade, toque o CD para que os alunos ouçam e repitam o vocabulário.

Let's learn about the language!

○ The body



1. Unscramble the words and then match the names to the parts of the body.

a) a h o f d e e r

forehead

b) y m m t u

tummy

c) s i w t a

waist

d) l a e k n

ankle

e) c b k a

back

f) n e g i f i

finger

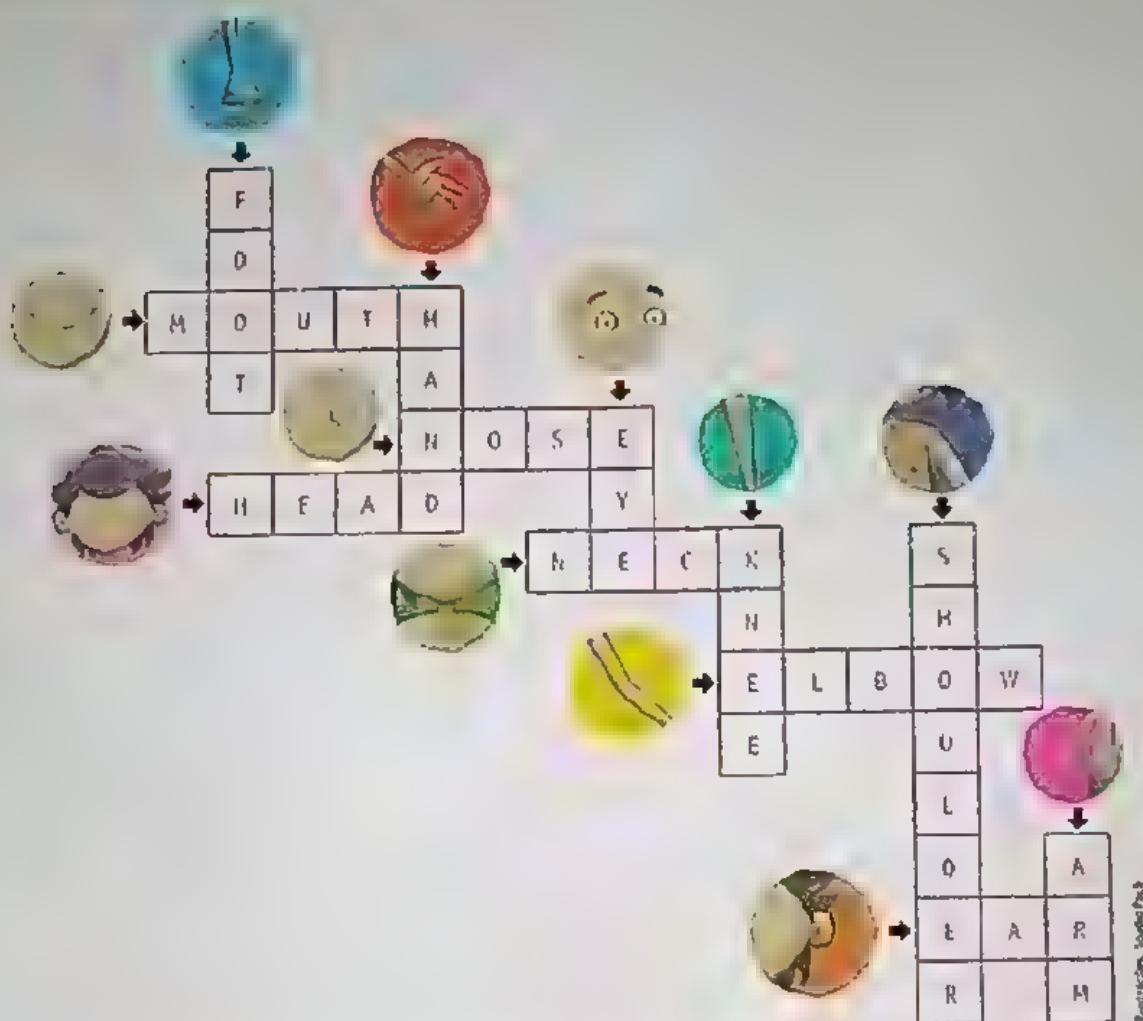
g) g l e

ica

h) l e h e

heel

2. Complete the crossword puzzle.



3. Read the information in the box and write the corresponding part of the body.

You wear hats and caps in this part of the body.	head
With this part of the body, you can smell and sneeze.	nose
With this part of the body, you can play soccer.	foot
With this part of the body, you can write.	hands
Married people normally wear a <u>ring</u> on it.	finger
With this part of the body, you can eat, speak and sing.	mouth
Women like to wear <u>earrings</u> on them.	ear
Achilles died because of this part of the body.*	heel*
You bend them when you <u>pray</u> .	knees
You use this part of the body when you are swimming.	arms/legs

*Pergunte aos alunos se já ouviram a expressão "Calcanhar de Aquiles". Explique-lhes que essa expressão se deve ao fato de, segundo a mitologia grega, o guerreiro Aquiles ter como ponto fraco o calcanhar.



4. Use the words from the box to complete the sentences.

finger head heart (2x) back shoulder
hand eyes (2x) ears lips face

As frases das atividades têm vários exemplos de uso da língua inglesa singular presente simple. No entanto, o tempo verbal será apresentado apenas nos capítulos 3 e 4. Isso, não chame a atenção alem para os verbos. A disso, leve-os a compreender os sentidos das expressões idiomáticas apresentadas: *Make a face*, *ears to hear something*, *give back to something*, e assim diante.



a) Jane is all ears to hear the gossip.

b) Mike always makes a face when he sees Jim.

c) Fiona always gives her back to her sister's problems.

d) Charles doesn't want to lose his head.



e) She says her lips are sealed.

f) I need a shoulder to cry on.

g) Her brother never lifts a finger at home.

h) I can't believe my eyes!



i) Give me a hand with it, Bob.

j) Telma always opens her heart to me when she has a problem.

k) Robson is a terrible boyfriend. He always breaks his girlfriend's heart.

l) Could you please keep your eyes on my children?



Gossip: falatório, fofoca.
Sealed: selado, lacrado.
Lift: erguer.

5. Go back to the previous exercise and match the meanings with the sentences.

- c She doesn't care about others.
- g He never helps.
- i She shares her deepest feelings with me.
- e She can keep a secret.
- h I'm surprised at what I'm seeing.
- a She really wants to hear what you have to tell.
- l Help me take care of my children.

- 1 Help me do something.
- b He changes his facial expression when he sees someone he doesn't like.
- f I need a friend to hear my problems.
- d He doesn't want to lose control.
- k He hurts her feelings.

6 Health problems

What's the matter with them?



He has an earache.



She has a stomachache.



He has a headache.



She has a backache.



He has a cold.



She has a cough.



He has the flu.



She has a sore throat.

6. Answer the questions about the pictures.



a) What's the matter with her?

She has a headache.



b) What's the matter with him?

He has a cough.



c) What's the matter with her?

She has a cold.



d) What's the matter with him?

He has a sore throat.



e) What's the matter with her?

She has an earache.



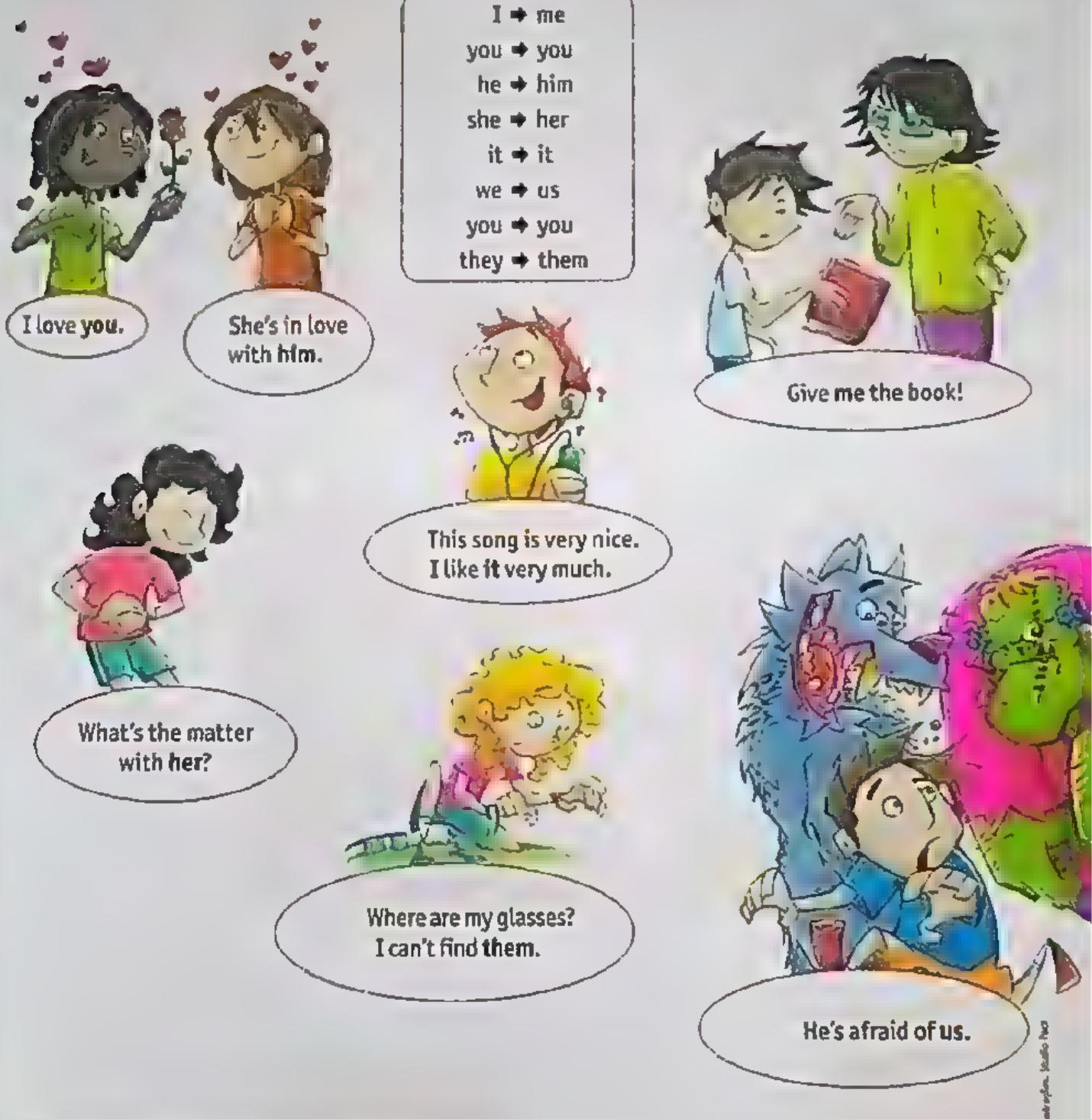
f) What's the matter with him?

He has a stomachache.

Let's learn about the language!

Object pronouns

Explique aos alunos que os objectos pronomes são usados apos verbos e preposições



1. What do the underlined pronouns refer to?

a) A: Why is Paul so happy?

B: His parents gave him a guitar for his birthday.

him → Paul

b) A: What's the title of this song?

B: Hum... I can't remember it.

it → the title of this song

Faça um breve comentário sobre os pronomes já vistos pelos alunos no 6º ano para introduzir esta atividade. Escreva no quadro a frase *Jock loves this song. He is listening to it again* e faça setas ligando o pronome *he* a *Jock* e o pronome *it* a *this song*.

c) David and Philip look sad. What's the matter with them?

them → David and Philip

d) Janet is making a lot of noise. Please, ask her to be quiet.

her → Janet

2. Substitute the underlined expressions for the correct pronouns.



a) The teacher is explaining the lesson to the student.

He is explaining the lesson to him.



Esta atividade tem por objetivo trabalhar tanto os subject pronouns como os object pronouns. Portanto, faça uma breve revisão dos subject pronouns (I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they) antes de começar a atividade.

d) The dog is licking Rob.

It is licking him



b) Patricia is helping Maggie with the homework.

She is helping her with the homework.



e) Michael and Joana are talking to Thelma.

They are talking to her.



c) Susan is playing with the doll.

She is playing with it.



f) Hector is making a barbecue for his wife and kids.

He is making a barbecue for them.

Have



Has



I/you/we/they have

he/she/it has

3. Complete the sentences using have or has.

- Carmen has a beautiful mouth.
- Patrick has a sore throat.
- When you have a headache, it's a good idea to take an aspirin.
- Mike and his brother have blue eyes.
- She has the flu.
- I feel bad today. I have a stomachache.

4. Write sentences using have or has.

a) I / a dog and two cats.

I have a dog and two cats.

b) Lily / breakfast at 6:30 in the morning.

Lily has breakfast at 6:30 in the morning.

c) Mike and Sally / three children.

Mike and Sally have three children.

d) You / very delicate hands.

You have very delicate hands.

e) My little brother / a stamp collection.

My little brother has a stamp collection.

f) Josh / an expensive car.

Josh has an expensive car.

At home

1. Rewrite these sentences. Substitute the underline expressions for the correct pronouns.

a) I study with Johnny.

I study with him.

b) I don't like rock music very much.

I don't like it very much.

c) I usually hang out with Monica and Thomas.

I usually hang out with them.

d) I am watching TV with my mother.

I am watching TV with her.

e) My grandpa always gives candies to my brother and I.

My grandpa always gives candies to us.

2. Complete the sentences below using the object pronouns.

a) I don't understand this exercise. Can you explain it to _____?

b) Where's Jenny? I need to talk to _____.

c) Happy birthday, Marcos! This present is for _____ you.

d) The teacher loves her students. She's very patient with _____.

e) This book is excellent. I'm reading _____ for the second time.

f) My brother is in love. I'm happy for _____.

3. Choose the best options to complete the sentences below.

a) Mary can't go to school today because she have (has) the flu.

b) Daniel have (has) an appointment with Doctor Walters this afternoon.

He have (has) a terrible earache.

c) I feel bad. I (have) has a stomachache.

d) The students have has a lot of homework to do.

e) Diana looks just like her mother. They both have has black hair and green eyes.

Let's Listen!

1. Listen to the dialogs and number the pictures.



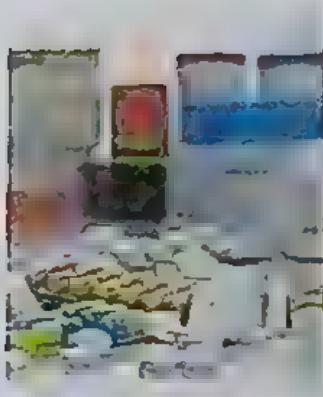
2. Write the names for each picture.

fever

runny nose

to sneeze

medicine



2. Listen to the CD again and match the columns below.

a) What's the matter with Charlie?

c) He has a sore throat.

b) What's the matter with Sam?

a) He has a headache and a fever.

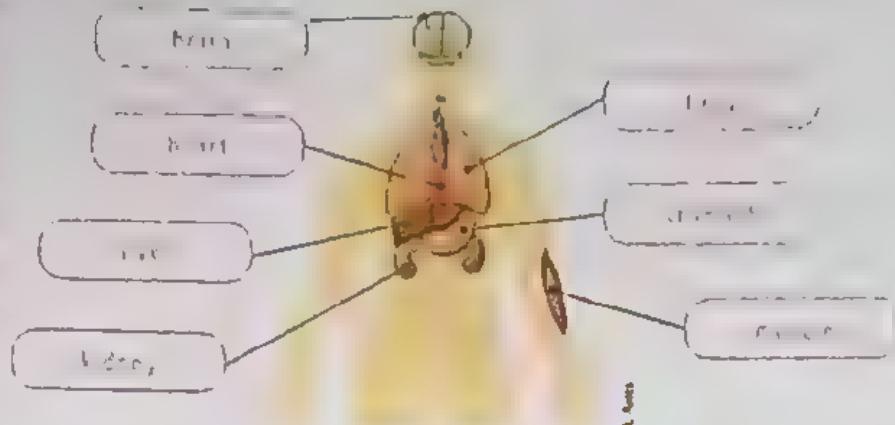
c) What's the matter with Bob?

b) He has a bad cold.

1. Write the names corresponding to each picture.

brain heart kidney liver lung muscle stomach

1. **brain** 2. **heart** 3. **kidney** 4. **liver** 5. **lung** 6. **muscle** 7. **stomach**



What is flu?

Some people think that flu is a sort of cold. They are wrong!

Flu is the short name for an illness called influenza.

Influenza is caused by a virus. A virus is a sort of germ which makes people ill.

Flu can make you very ill, but you can have a flu jab to help you stop catching flu. Jab is another word for injection.

Who gets flu?

Anyone can get flu but it can be more serious for:

- people who are 65 or older
- children who are 6 months or older who have a serious illness that will last a long time
- people of any age who have a serious illness that will last a long time, especially people who have:
- a serious heart problem
- a serious breathing problem like asthma
- diabetes
- a serious kidney problem
- a serious liver disease
- had a stroke or TIA. (TIA is short for transient ischaemic attack. It is a sort of less serious or mini stroke.)
- a weak immune system. (Your immune system is the part of your body that fights off illness and keeps you well.)

How will I know if I have got flu?

Flu symptoms start quickly and are usually quite bad. Symptoms are the signs that tell you that you are ill.

• fever • chills • headaches • aching muscles

• fever • chills • headaches • aching muscles

• fever • chills • headaches • aching muscles

• fever • chills • headaches • aching muscles

2. Match the two parts of the sentences below.

- a) Jab is another word for
- b) Illness is a synonym for
- c) Flu is the short name for

- b) disease.
- c) influenza.
- d) injection.

3. Write T for true and F for false.

- a) F Flu and cold are the same thing.
- b) T A flu jab helps you stop catching flu.
- c) F Only old people can get the flu.
- d) T The flu can be more serious for people who have a disease, like a heart problem or asthma, for example.
- e) T The flu symptoms are fever, chills, headaches and aching muscles.

4. Complete these sentences about the text.

- a) _____ is caused by a virus.
- b) A _____ is a sort of germ which makes people ill.
- c) _____ is a serious breathing problem.
- d) _____ is a sort of less serious or mini stroke.
- e) The _____ is the part of your body that fights off illness and keeps you well.
- f) _____ are the signs that tell you that you are ill.

Improve your vocabulary

Explique aos alunos que, para completar o quadro, alguns conselhos poderão ser usados mais de uma vez.

1. Use the pieces of advice below to complete the chart.

drink cold beverage
drink lots of soft drink
eat too much sweet or spicy food
stay in bed and rest
eat fruit and vegetables
use the computer or watch TV for a long time

have ice cream
listen to loud music
eat fast food
drink hot milk with honey
drink orange juice

If you have...	You can't...
a headache	listen to loud music, use the computer or watch TV for a long time.
the flu	drink cold beverage, have ice cream.
a stomachache	drink lots of soft drink, eat fast food, eat too much sweet or spicy food.
a cough	drink cold beverage, have ice cream.

2. Read about Ethan's problem and help him solve it.

Antes que os alunos leiam o texto, peça para que eles observem a ilustração e pergunte-lhes: *What's the matter with him?*

This is Ethan. He is really bad today. He has a bad cold, a sore throat and a terrible headache. Look at the pieces of advice below. What do you recommend him to get better?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drink orange juice.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stay in bed and rest.
<input type="checkbox"/> Have ice cream.	<input type="checkbox"/> Listen to loud music.
<input type="checkbox"/> Drink cold beverage.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drink hot milk with honey.



The sounds of the language

1. Listen and repeat.

Esta atividade tem por objetivo contrastar os sons /z/, como em *nose*, e /s/, como em *stomach*. Toque o CD uma vez para que os alunos ouçam e repitam as seis palavras listadas ao lado. Leve-os a identificar a diferença que queremos destacar aqui. Em seguida, toque o CD novamente para que eles façam a segunda atividade. Se necessário, pausar o CD após cada palavra para que eles tenham tempo de realizar o exercício.

/z/

disease
influenza
nose

/s/

waist
muscle
stomach

2. Now, listen and underline the words with the /s/ sound and circle the ones with the /z/ sound.

<u>symptom</u>	<u>easy</u>	<u>face</u>	<u>aspirin</u>	<u>sneeze</u>	<u>class</u>
<u>address</u>	<u>prize</u>	<u>use</u>	<u>ice</u>	<u>because</u>	<u>scissors</u>

Don't forget!

Você aprendeu...

- partes do corpo humano;
- alguns problemas de saúde;
- os *objects pronouns* (*me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them*);
- a usar o verbo *to have* no *simple present*;
- a identificar o que uma pessoa deve ou não fazer quando está doente.

Extra activities

As atividades 1 e 2 referem-se aos capítulos 1 e 2.

Oriente os alunos a escreverem suas respostas por extenso depois de escolherem a alternativa adequada.

1. Check the correct alternative.

a) Sunday is _____ the first day of the week

the fourth day of the week

the first day of the week

b) Anna has a terrible _____ stomachache

stomach pain

stomachache

c) Be patient. Don't lose your _____ head

eye

head

d) The Brazilian Independence Day is

on September 7th

on September 7th

on July 4th

e) April is the _____ fourth month of the year.

fourth

fifth

f) August is the _____ eighth month of the year.

sixth

eighth

2. Complete Luciana's appointment book using the information below.

flu on July 6th second May 9th
Mother's day headache Monday birthday

July, on the _____ day of the week doctor's appointment

Study for English test on the day _____

Luciana

July 2nd

flu

July 4th

Buy my mom a gift _____
on Monday

Buy Father's gift for _____



Buy an umbrella. I have a friend _____

Call Father tomorrow for _____



3. Write questions for each sentence. A atividade 3 refere-se aos capítulos 1 e 2.

a) What's the matter with you?

I have a cold.

b) When is your birthday?

My birthday is on April 26th.

c) When is Children's Day?

Children's Day is on October 12th.

d) What's the matter with her?

She has a headache.

e) When is Christmas?

It's on December 25th.

f) What's the matter with them?

They have the flu.

As atividades 4 e 5 referem-se ao capítulo 2.

4. Complete the dialog using the words from the box. There's one extra word.

chills stomachache fever headache matter flu

AMANDA: Hello, Thomas. How are you doing?

THOMAS: Hi, Amanda. I'm not very well today. And you?

AMANDA: I'm OK. But what's the matter with you?

THOMAS: I have a horrible cold. I'm burning in fever and my muscles are really sore.

AMANDA: Humm... I see. Do you have chills?

THOMAS: Yes, I do. And I have a terrible headache too.

AMANDA: Thomas, this is not a cold, you have the flu.

THOMAS: Really?

| Sore: dolorido, inflamado.

AMANDA: Yeah. Go home, have some hot tea with lemon and rest.

5. Complete the sentences using the appropriate pronouns.

a) Shakira is my favorite singer. I love her (she / her).

b) My nose is running, my throat is sore and I have a fever. I guess I (me / I) have the flu.

c) Peter has a stomachache. I think he (he / him) needs to see a doctor.

d) Laura and Lucas look bad. What's the matter with them (they / them)?

e) My little brother has a cold. My mom is giving him (him / he) some medicine. I hope he (he / him) gets better soon.

f) I can't do this exercise. Can you help me (I / me)?

6. Find a part of the body that is hidden in each sentence. A atividade 6 refere-se ao capítulo 2.

- How can I say leaf in German? (6 letters)
- You can give some money to Edna and she buys you the aspirins. (3 letters)
- A store clerk needs enough change each morning. (4 letters)
- I can hear my brother's drums from my bedroom. (3 letters)
- I always try to watch and record the movies I like. (4 letters)
- Lucas always sends a message before he adds someone on social networks. (8 letters)
- My mother and I have no secrets at all. (4 letters)
- You should erase that note in your book. (8 letters)

7. Read the text and answer the questions. A atividade 7 refere-se ao capítulo 1.

What is Valentine's Day?

Valentine's Day, or St Valentine's Day, is celebrated every year on 14 February.

It's the day when people show their affection for another person or people by sending cards, flowers or chocolates with messages of love.

And traditionally on Valentine's Day in a leap year – every four years – women can propose marriage to their partner!

[...]

Leap year: ano bissexto.

What is Valentine's Day? Extralido do site: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/cbbcnews/hi/newsid_1770000/newsid_1779900/1779959.stm>. Acesso em: 2 jul. 2015.



a) According to the text, when is Valentine's Day?

It's on February 14th.

b) How is Valentine's Day celebrated?

People show their affection for another person by sending cards, flowers or chocolates with messages of love.

c) What can women do on this holiday?

Every four years, they can propose marriage to their partner.

d) When is Valentine's Day celebrated in Brazil?

It is celebrated on June 12th.

e) Choose the best synonym for the word **celebrate**?

commemorate

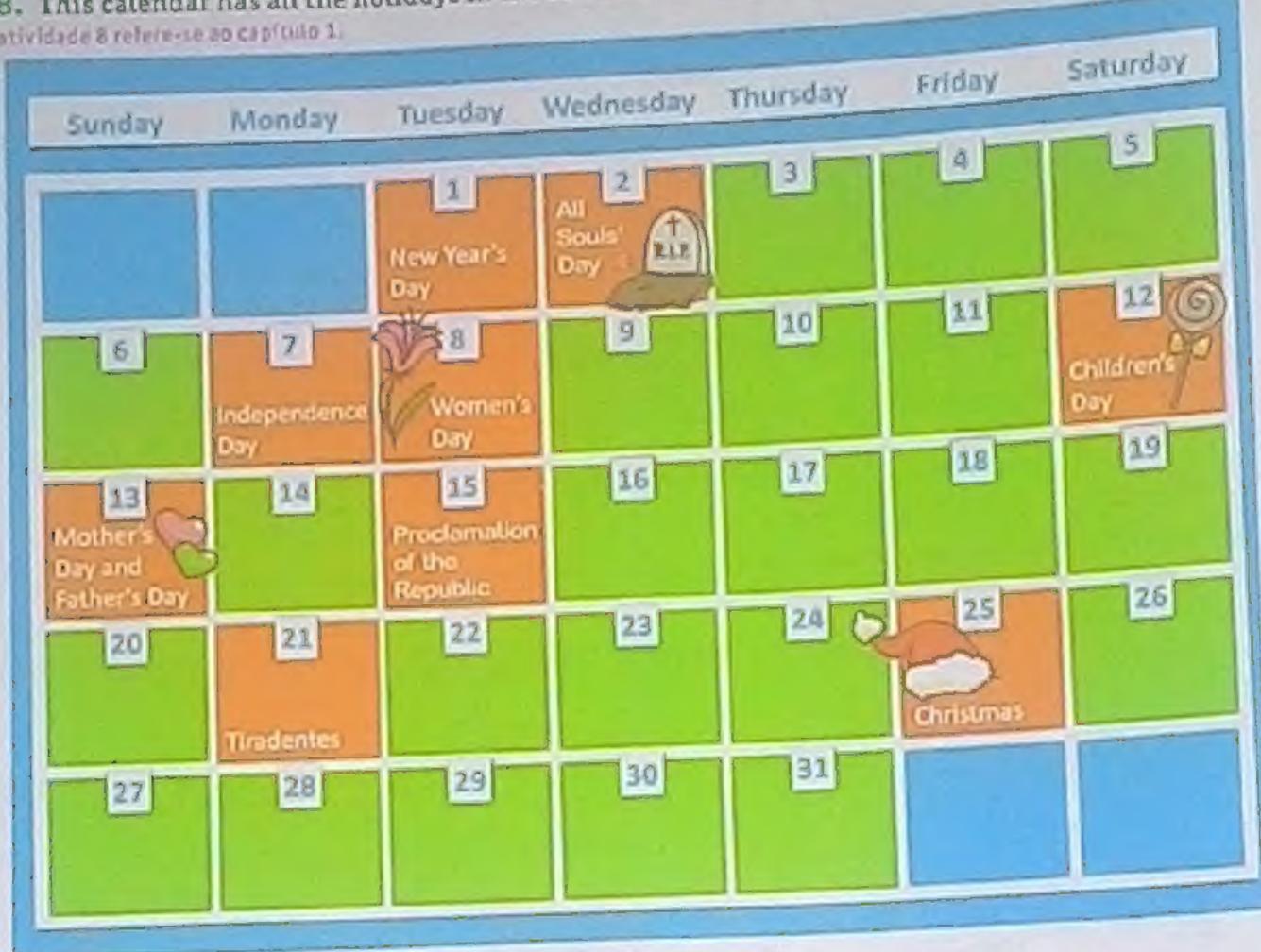
admire

pray

f) What gift would you like to receive on Valentine's Day? (Resposta pessoal.)

a chocolate box an anonymous card flowers clothes a book

8. This calendar has all the holidays in the same month. Organize it in the sentences below.
A atividade 8 refere-se ao capítulo 1.



a) New Year's Day is celebrated on the first day of January / the year _____.

b) The All Souls' Day is on the second day of November _____.

c) Brazilian Independence Day is on September 7th _____.

d) Women's Day is on March 8th _____.

e) In Brazil, Children's Day is on October 12th _____.

f) In Brazil, Mother's Day is on the second Sunday of May _____, and Father's Day is on the second Sunday of August _____.

g) The Brazilian Proclamation of the Republic is on November 15th _____.

h) Tiradentes is a national holiday. It's celebrated on April 21st _____.

i) Christmas is celebrated on December 25th _____.

9. Match the suggestions to the health problems. A atividade 9 refere-se ao capítulo 2.

a) I have a headache.	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Don't eat fast food.
b) I have a toothache.	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Go to bed and rest.
c) I have a backache.	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Take a painkiller.
d) I have a stomachache.	<input type="checkbox"/> e) Have some hot milk with honey.
e) I have a cold.	<input type="checkbox"/> b) Go to the dentist.

1. a) the first day of the week

d) on September 7th

b) stomachache

e) fourth

c) head

f) eighth

2. second; May 9th; Mother's Day; headache; flu; on July 6th; Monday.

d) What's the matter with her?

3. a) What's the matter with you?

e) When is Christmas?

b) When is your birthday?

f) What's the matter with them?

c) When is Children's Day?

4. AMANDA: Hello, Thomas. How are you doing?

THOMAS: Hi, Amanda. I'm not very well today. And you?

AMANDA: I'm OK. But what's the matter with you?

THOMAS: I have a horrible cold. I'm burning in fever and my muscles are really sore.

AMANDA: Humm... I see. Do you have chills?

THOMAS: Yes, I do. And I have a terrible headache too.

AMANDA: Thomas, this is not a cold, you have the flu.

THOMAS: Really?

AMANDA: Yeah. Go home, have some hot tea with lemon and rest.

5. a) her

d) them

b) I

e) him; he

c) he

f) me

6. a) finger

b) toe

c) knee

d) ear; arm

e) hand

f) forehead

g) nose

h) shoulder

7. a) It's on February 14th.

f) second; May; Sunday; August

b) People show their affection for another person by sending cards, flowers or chocolates with messages.

g) November 15th

c) Every four years, they can propose marriage to their partner.

h) April 21st

d) It is celebrated on June 12th.

i) December 25th

e) commemorate

f) Resposta pessoal.

8. a) first; January / the year

b) second; November

c) September 7th

d) March 8th

e) October 12th

9. d - c - a - e - b